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# Korea Today

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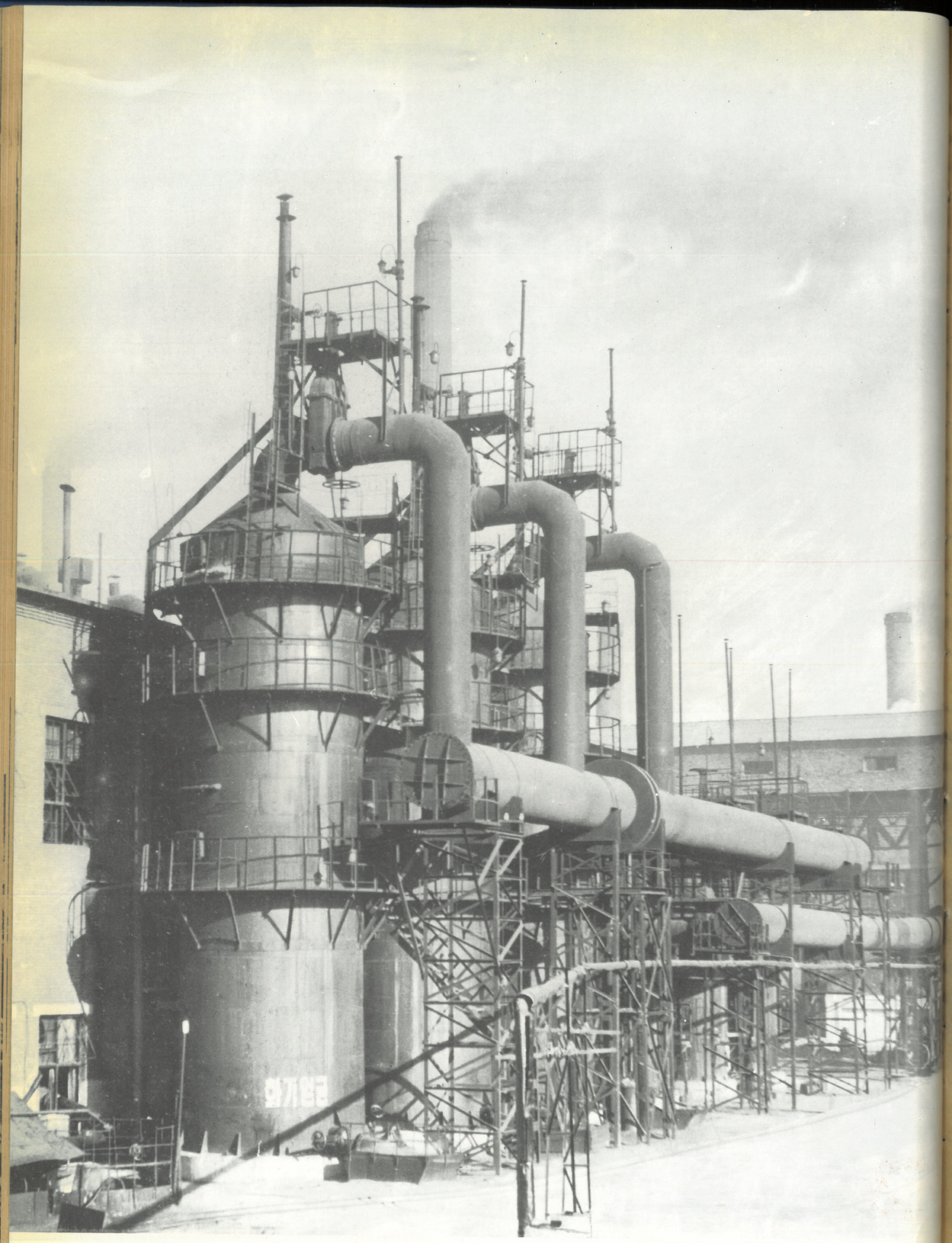

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# *Korea Today*

**MONTHLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE**

**Pyongyang**

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**Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**FRONT COVER:**
**An armyman and an old man. Greeting the birthday of the Korean People's Army this armyman is visiting an old man. The old man tells the young soldier that the Korean people had not their own army in the past, but now have a People's Army. He speaks about the time when the country was under Japanese rule and the years after liberation. Listening to the moving story, mingled with wrath and emotion, the armyman is determined all the more firmly to devote everything to the Party and fatherland, revolution, and people. The armyman seen on this photo is Major Bak Hyun Chool, Hero of the Republic, who fought valiantly the U.S. imperialist aggressors, in the Fatherland Liberation War, taking a heavy toll of the enemy.**

**BACK COVER:**
**Moranbong Park in winter.**

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*Premier Kim Il Sung shaking hands with President Sukarno at the airfield*

# ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN KOREA AND INDONESIA

"I came here as a friend. Tomorrow I will leave as a friend and comrade-in-arms," said President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia at the banquet he arranged on the eve of his departure from Pyongyang at the end of his official visit to our country from November 1 to 4 at the invitation of Premier Kim Il Sung.

As President Sukarno said, his visit to our country deepened friendship between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia. It was a clear demonstration of the militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries who are firmly determined to further strengthen the unity and co-operation in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

During the stay of President Sukarno in our country an atmosphere of festivity prevailed in all cities and villages, and every Korean heart beat high with fraternal feelings towards the Indonesian people.

On the day of the arrival of President Sukarno and his party Pyongyang streets were colourfully decorated to greet them, and from early morning a huge crowd of Pyongyang citizens waited at the airport for the arrival of the distinguished Indonesian guests.

And also present at the airfield were Premier Kim Il Sung; President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; First Vice-Premier Kim Il; Vice-Premiers Kim Chang Man, Kim Gwang Hyub, Ri Jong Ok, Ri Joo Yun; Foreign Minister Bak Sung Chul; and other Party and government leaders, leading personnel of social organizations, and representatives of the foreign diplomatic corps in Pyongyang.

Accompanying President Sukarno were Dr. Leimena, Second Vice-Premier of the Republic of Indonesia; Dr. Suharto, Senior Minister for Economic Development; Lt. General Hidajat, Minister for Land, Communications and Tourism; Major General Achmadi, Minister of Information; Sudibjo, Minister and Secretary General of the National Front; Oei Tju Tat, Minister of State; Lt. General Djatikusumo; A. M. Dasaad, Member of the Supreme Advisory Council; Suwito Kusumowidagdo, First Deputy Foreign Minister; and others.

As he alighted from the plane President Sukarno warmly shook hands with Premier Kim Il Sung.

Then national anthems of Indonesia and Korea were played and a 21-gun salute was fired. President Sukarno, in company with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, reviewed the guards of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Then Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sukarno exchanged speeches.

On behalf of the Government of the Democra-

*President Sukarno in the company of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun reviewed the guards of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army*

tic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung most cordially welcomed President Sukarno, adding that the visit of President Sukarno was a jubilant event for the Korean people. President Sukarno in response said that he had come to Korea with warm greetings of the Indonesian people to the Korean people.

With Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, President Sukarno rode in an open car along the packed 10-kilometre long road lined with big crowds on both sides to the Guest House. All in all, 200,000 people in their holiday best were on hand.

When the open car carrying the honoured guests appeared in the streets the people greeted fervently the guests shouting hurrahs and waving pennons and bouquets. Here and there women performed Korean and Indonesian dances. And labour innovators and little girls presented bouquets to the guests. The whole city of Pyongyang was literally turned into a sea of flowers, the people were cheering and Indonesian music echoed all along the streets, and confetti flew up in the sky.

During their stay in Korea they were given an enthusiastic welcome everywhere they went.

In Pyongyang a mass rally was held at the Moran-bong Stadium to welcome President Sukarno, with the attendance of more than 100,000 citizens. The rally demonstrated the close bond between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia, exhibiting that the peoples of the two countries were comrades-in-arms supporting each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

In the rally Kang Heui Won, Chairman of the People's Committee of the Pyongyang City, made a speech of welcome. He heartily congratulated the Indonesian people on the successes they have scored in the resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in the country's economic construction under the leadership of President Sukarno since they overthrew the 300-year long colonial rule of Dutch imperialism and founded an independent country.

He emphasized that President Sukarno made an outstanding contribution to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle and the unity of the Asian and African people. He added that the first Afro-Asian Conference and the second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in the near future owe much to President Sukarno. The speaker also pointed out that President Sukarno initiated and organized the GANEFO,

*Pyongyang citizens warmly welcome President Sukarno*

↑ *Pyongyang citizens present bouquets to President Sukarno*

*Welcoming crowds shouting "Hurrah!"* →

*President Sukarno pays a courtesy visit to Premier Kim Il Sung and has a friendly talk*

thereby contributing to cementing the solidarity of the new emerging forces. And then the speaker referred to the weighty contribution that President Sukarno made to the success of the recent Summit Meeting of Non-aligned Countries held in Cairo.

President Sukarno spoke next. He first conveyed to the Korean people the fraternal, comradely, and revolutionary greetings of the Indonesian people. Then he stressed that under the circumstances in which the imperialists were formed into an international force there must be close co-operation and friendship between the peoples of Indonesia and Korea and among the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Only then, he emphasized, could we bring the international imperialist forces to their knees and sweep them away from the face of the globe.

President Sukarno expressed his active support to the struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification.

Referring to his speech made on August 17 last and the resolution of the Cairo summit meeting which demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries, he emphasized that 104,000,000 Indonesian people stood firmly on the side of the Korean people in their struggle for the country's unification, and were wholeheartedly supporting their demand for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

And then he thanked the Korean people for their active support to the anti-Malaysian struggle of the Indonesian people. He expressed his respect to the Korean Olympic team for its refusal to participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games as a protest against the unreasonable decision of the I.O.C.

During his stay in our country President Sukarno witnessed the mass gymnastic display and attended art performances at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and the Students and Children's Palace. Our artists and young performers sang skillfully songs of Korea and Indonesia to the delight of the Indonesian guests. And at the Moran-bong Stadium the honoured guests from Indonesia saw the mass gymnastic display "Chullima Korea." When President Sukarno and his party mounted the platform together with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun and other Party and government leaders shouts of hurrah shook the whole stadium. And on the background of the stadium appeared Indonesian letters: "Warm Welcome to Bung Karno!" and "Long Live President Sukarno!"

At the close of the mass display letters "Long live President Sukarno" appeared again on the background, and the whole stadium shook with



the Indonesian song "Bung Karno Sijapa Jangpuja."

On November 3, the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred on President Sukarno the title of honorary academician in recognition of his distinguished contribution to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, to the freedom and liberation of the Indonesian people, and to the development of science.

As was pointed out in the congratulatory speech, it was an expression of profound respect of the Korean people for President Sukarno and of their fraternal feelings for the Indonesian people.

On November 2, President Sukarno laid a wreath at the monument dedicated to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's army and paid a tribute to the fighters who gave their lives for freedom and independence of the motherland.

During his stay in our country President Sukarno held talks with Premier Kim Il Sung, and a joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Indonesia was issued.

In the talks views were exchanged on further developing the relations of friendship, solidarity and co-operation between the two countries and international questions of mutual interest.

Both sides pointed out with satisfaction that friendship and co-operation of the two countries were progressing in accordance with their common interests and freedom and peace in Asia and the world, and agreed that the recent goodwill visit of President Sukarno to Korea was of great significance in further strengthening the friendship between the two countries.

And also in the communique President Sukarno congratulated the Korean people on their achievements registered in building a new society and a national economy under the leadership of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, and expressed his support to the struggle of the Korean people and their Government for attaining the country's peaceful unification on their own efforts on a democratic basis without outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung highly appreciated the successes won by the Indonesian people under the leadership of President Sukarno in the consistent struggle for eliminating the aftermath of the colonial rule of the past and for building a new Indonesia with complete poli-

*President Sukarno together with Premier Kim Il Sung attended the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland." After the performance President Sukarno congratulated the artists on their successful performance*

*A mass rally welcoming President Sukarno was held in Pyongyang. President Sukarno is responding to the cheering crowd*

*The Pyongyang mass rally to welcome President Sukarno*

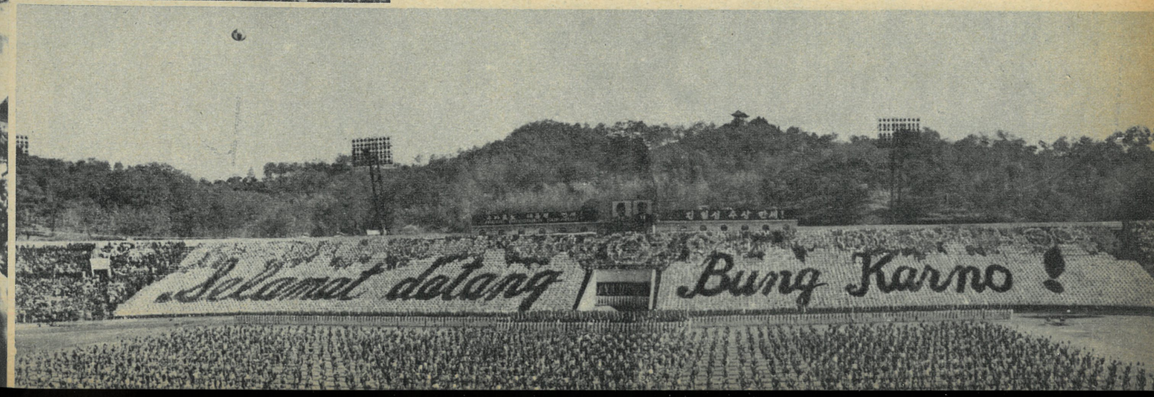
*At the mass rally, an emblem bearing the words "Long Live the Friendship Between the Peoples of Korea and Indonesia!" and a portrait of President Sukarno embroidered by women of Pyongyang were presented to President Sukarno*

tical independence, economic self-sustenance and a culture of their own—all in conformity with the national identity of Indonesia. He also expressed wholehearted support to and militant solidarity with the Indonesian people who were struggling to shatter the "Federation of Malaysia".

In order to settle Asian problems at the earliest date and preserve peace in these areas both sides demanded the abolition and withdrawal of all foreign military bases and troops.

The communique stated the leaders of the two countries manifested their firm determination to give more active support to and co-operate more closely with each other based on the spirit and principles of the Bandung Conference in the common struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and expressed the solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the progressive forces of the world who are struggling for the liquidation of imperialism and old and new colonialism. Also they expressed their approval

*The mass game performed by pupils and students of Pyongyang in welcome of President Sukarno*



*The Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded the title of honorary academician to President Sukarno*

*President Sukarno placed a wreath at the monument dedicated to the fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army*

of the proposal of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic to convene a world summit conference on the question of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Both sides welcomed the contribution made by the Second Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries to strengthening the common struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for consolidating national independence and peace and warmly welcomed the Second Afro-Asian Conference to be held in Algiers in March 1965, expressing their determination to make joint efforts for the success

*President Sukarno attended the circle performance of Young Pioneers*

of the conference.

According to the communique Premier Kim Il Sung expressed his wholehearted support to the initiative of President Sukarno on convening a conference of the new emerging forces (CONEFO).

After a four-day stay in our country President Sukarno and his party left Pyongyang.

In his farewell speech at the airport President Sukarno said: "Indonesia and Korea are far to the eye, but near to the heart."

True, the two countries are far away from each other geographically, but there is a strong rainbow-bridge of friendship linking them, and the rainbow-bridge has been reinforced further by the recent visit of President Sukarno.

President Sukarno said that "the rainbow is the symbol of our common ideals, common struggle, common affection and common love."

The Korean people will value the rainbow and take good care of it.

In order to further strengthen the militant friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries and to sweep away imperialism and colonialism from the world, the Korean people will keep marching forward more vigorously to win world peace.

*Young Pioneers presented President Sukarno with a red necktie at the Students and Children's Palace*

# The Armymen We Met

**On the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army (February 8), the Editorial Board had interviews with a few armymen. Present at the interview were Major Yoon Byung Ryul, Captains Hwang Jong Hyun and Kim Gi Woo, and Superior Private Han Yoo Gon.**

**Below is some of the highlights of what they stated:**

## UNFORGETTABLE DAY

**Major YOON BYUNG RYUL**

I cannot forget the 8th of February, seventeen years ago, the day when the Korean People's Army was born. I took part in a review of troops as an army standard-bearer.

The entire people and the armymen were wrapped in great joy. The soldiers of the People's Army marched in fine array amid hearty cheers from the people who turned out on the streets.

Still vivid in my memory is what an old man said that day. He brought gifts to the armymen, and said this: "I ask you armymen to defend our country firmly. Now our people have an army of our own. Never will we become slaves to the other country. . ."

I was determined to do my best in the military training and become a good soldier and firmly defend my country and people.

It was two years after that. In June 1950 the U.S. imperialists unleashed the war of aggression. We had to fight these aggressors. Whenever the battle was fierce, I would draw fresh courage looking back on that unforgettable day, February 8, 1948.

When we advanced more than a thousand *ri* southward chasing the fleeing enemy and crossed the Rak-dong River, when we, besieged by the enemy on all sides, fought difficult battles in the enemy's rear, when we drove tunnels on Height 1211 where every tree was burnt down and rocks were blown away, when we repulsed over 10 attacks of the enemy a day — at all this time I and my comrades-in-arms redoubled our determination to defend the fatherland, not yielding even an inch of our land. During the three years of the war, my company killed 2,700 enemy soldiers.

Our People's Army today is not the one of seventeen years ago. Nor is it the one at the time of the war. Should the enemy invade our fatherland again, we would crush him at one blow.

*Yoon Byung Ryul*

*Hwang Zong Hyun*

## REVOLUTIONARY TRADITIONS WE HAVE INHERITED

**Captain HWANG ZONG HYUN**

I, too, joined the Korean People's Army when it was founded. What struck me most when I joined the army was that among our commanding officers there were many veteran fighters who had fought for freedom and liberation of the country from the time of the national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism. And I felt this being a great pride of our army.

This also bespeaks that though it has been only 17 years since the Korean People's Army was born, its historical root is a long one. The backbone of our People's Army is these revolutionary fighters who had waged a bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's.

They have always taught us with burning love for the fatherland and indomitable fighting spirit shown by the anti-Japanese partisans, with the rich experiences accumulated in the armed struggle, and with noble moral traits of loving the men. Then they themselves set examples for the men in every way.

They shared joys and sorrows with the men. When they were on a difficult march, they would carry packs on their own backs for the young soldiers and when the soldiers dug trenches they would shovel personally. Whenever shortcomings appeared in the life of the men, they would correct them most kindly.

*Kim Gi Woo*

*Han Yoo Gon*

They have always taught us that we should bear in mind what Comrade Kim Il Sung used to tell the partisans: "The people are to the partisans what water is to fish." This was the slogan of the anti-Japanese partisans. At the same time, today this has become a maxim to the men and officers of our People's Army.

We are always firmly determined to fight to defend the interests of the people.

In the Fatherland Liberation War the men and officers of the Korean People's Army displayed bravery, patriotism and mass heroism. Such was possible only because they have inherited the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

## WE HUNTED ENEMY PLANES WITH SNIPER'S WEAPONS

**Captain KIM GI WOO, Twice Hero**

I was born into a poor peasant family. Before liberation I could not attend school because my parents could not afford it. But after liberation I could study. When the U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war in Korea, I joined the People's Army to defend my native land and people.

Since I joined the People's Army I have been trained in arduous battles to become a soldier of the indomitable People's Army that has inherited the noble revolutionary traditions. During the Fatherland Liberation War I and my comrades-in-arms shot down eleven enemy planes. In recognition of it, I have been awarded the title of Twice Hero.

During the Korean war, the enemy boasting of "technical superiority" mobilized its air force on a big scale to perpetrate an indiscriminate bombing hoping to frighten and conquer the Korean people.

However, every unit of the People's Army was prepared. Hundreds of aircraft-hunting groups were organised. Their arms were such sniper's weapons as anti-tank guns, heavy and light machine-guns. These aircraft-hunting groups in co-ordination with the anti-aircraft artilleries and air corps of the People's Army shot down the enemy aircraft. I was then a heavy machine-gunner.

It was one day in March 1951. More than 80 enemy planes flew from their aircraft-carriers. Then some of them were bombing a bridge. My aircraft-hunting group was on a little hill overlooking the bridge. As the enemy planes nosed down towards the target, we shot down two enemy planes. It took 55 minutes. After a little while, we took our position on the river bank. Evidently the enemy spotted our position because they strafed us. Uncovered, we fired at the enemy planes, and we downed two more planes.

As our air defence was strengthened the enemy lost the air supremacy. The enemy shifted from the daytime to the night flight, from the low-altitude flight to the high-altitude flight, from the sole flight to the formation flight. Accordingly, our aircraft-hunting groups stepped up activities.

We built our positions in the places where the enemy planes would appear and made preparations for them. Then, moving our positions here and there, we built targets to lure the enemy planes and shot them down.

In this way we brought down more enemy planes.

In 1952 alone, our aircraft-hunting groups shot down 1,219 enemy planes. (Planes shot down or damaged by our People's Army during the three years of the war numbered over 12,000.)

This is an instance showing how the Korean People's Army smashed the "technical superiority" of U.S. imperialism to pieces by employing creative tactics in the Fatherland Liberation War.

## I'M STANDING FIRMLY ON IMPREGNABLE DEFENCE-LINE

**Superior Private HAN YOO GON**

When I joined the army, my mother told me this:

"Now you've grown up big enough. You're big enough to enter the army and do your duty to the country. It's a sacred duty for all the young people to defend the fatherland from the enemy's encroachment. What's more, the U.S. aggressors killed your father in the Fatherland Liberation War. You should not lay down your gun until you avenge your father and the Korean people upon the enemy and drive out the U.S. troops from this territory. . ." I always bear in mind those words of my mother.

I will become a brave and fine soldier of the Korean People's Army. I would carry out my superiors' orders without fail, be faithful to the duty entrusted me by the organisation, help and love my comrades-in-arms.

"Everything difficult for me, the easy for my comrades!" This is the motto of us armymen.

To serve the people—this is the great happiness to the soldiers of

# AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY AND FUNDS

JOO HAN RYONG

The question of fund is one of the most important ones in building the foundation of an independent national economy.

The Korean people, liberated from the protracted colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism, could build the foundation of an independent national economy. To do this they mobilized all potentialities and internal reserves, found what they did not have and made what they were short of, expanded constantly accumulation, and made a most effective use of fund.

The maximum mobilization and utilization of internal reserves do not come of themselves, of course. If we are to mobilize and utilize internal reserves most effectively, we must eliminate the colonial economic foundation hindering the building of an independent national economy as well as old feudal relations of production in the countryside, establish new socialist relations of production, thereby creating a precondition for tapping internal reserves.

To remove plunder and exploitation of natural resources of the country by foreign monopolies, and comprador capitalists and landlords who are in league with them, to open a broad vista for the development of productive forces, and to bring the creative wisdom of the working people into full play constitute the basic guarantee for mobilizing and utilizing all the internal reserves to the maximum and solving the question of fund.

In the light of the fact that our agriculture, backward and fragmentized due to colonial exploitation, had been the main part of the country's economy and the overwhelming majority of the population were peasants, land reform posed itself as a precondition for securing the fund needed for building an independent national economy.

Had we not solved the land problem in a democratic way, it would have been impossible for our peasants who had been exploited most savagely by the Japanese imperialists and landlords to produce enough food for themselves, let alone for the state and workers.

Before liberation, the Japanese imperialists shipped away some 10,000,000 *suk* of rice to Japan every year. (1 *suk* equals 150 kg.) And our peasants had been on the verge of starvation owing to the exorbitant feudal farm-rent and other miscellaneous levies.

Under such conditions, it was out of the question for us to secure fund needed for building an independent national economy.

Soon after liberation, the Korean people carried out the land reform to liquidate colonial and feudal land ownership and distribute land among the toiling peasants. And a broad avenue was opened for the development of agricultural productive forces, and the peasants were freed from feudal subjugation and their political enthusiasm and zeal for production rose.

The rapid development of agriculture which held an overwhelming proportion of the economy, became the basic source for providing funds for building the foundation of an independent industry. As it inherited a deformed and backward industry from the colonial, plunderous rule, Korea had to turn, during a certain period of time, to agriculture for the funds needed for building an independent industrial foundation.

Agriculture ensures foodstuffs and raw materials needed for the development of industry; rural villages provide a market for industrial products—all this serves to accelerating the growth of a self-supporting industry.

The tax-in-kind system was enforced in the wake of the land reform. As a result, the peasants were freed from exploitation and plunder of the Japanese imperialists and landlords. Our peasants were made to deliver only a small portion (25 per cent) of their harvest. (With the socialist industry developing gradually, the rate of the agricultural tax-in-kind has been reduced.)

The tax-in-kind system, which correctly combined the interests of the state with those of the peasants, had boosted agricultural productivity and expanded home markets to promote the industrial growth, thereby playing a big role in obtaining the fund needed for economic construction.

Along with the land reform, nationalization of industry, transport, communications, banks, commerce, and trade owned by the foreign imperialists is another way to solving the question of fund needed for the building of an independent national economy.

With the aim to exploit rich natural resources and rake an enormous surplus profit in Korea, the Japanese imperialists had built certain industrial establishments. In those days Japanese capital accounted for 93 per cent of the total capital invested in Korea; other foreigners owned 2 per cent and the Koreans only 5 per cent.

This fact bespeaks that so long as the imperialists hold the economic life line it is impossible for a country to get rid of imperialist plunder and exploitation and make the economy walk on its own legs.

The Korean people successfully carried out the nationalization of industry, thereby creating the important source for obtaining funds needed for building an independent national economy.

The nationalization of industry had enabled the state to seize the main arteries of the national economy (over 90 per cent of the whole industry), and high profit and capital, which the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists used to rake in, came into state possession. Thus, a decisively favourable condition was created for the country to secure funds for building an independent national economy. Moreover, an important guarantee was provided for the planned growth of the national economy, and a realistic possibility was ensured for utilizing internal reserves to the maximum.

In 1946, immediately following the land reform, already 45.5 per cent of the total state budgetary revenue came from the socialist economy. In 1963, it grew to 98 per cent, and only 2 per cent came from taxation.

Besides, a series of democratic reforms were effected to replace the Japanese colonial financial and credit system with an independent financial and credit system, including popular taxation and monetary system. As a result, it was possible for the country to secure the fund needed for economic construction in a rational and planned way, get rid of financial subjugation to foreign imperialism, and to pursue an independent financial and banking policy.

In our country, even after the nationalization of industry, national capitalists, enterprisers and tradesmen with capital and facilities were engaged in turning out consumer goods. In 1946 their share of the total industrial output value was 20 per cent.

Under the condition, the country actively promoted the creative activities of private traders and enterprisers, while giving priority to the growth of the state industry. In the light of the fact that nationalized industry could not display its capacity to the full, the heavy industry was not free completely from colonial lopsidedness, and light industry was still on a weak foundation, to mobilize and utilize the fund and technique of private traders and enterprisers made it possible for the state to appropriate more fund for the rehabilitation and development of the state industry, heavy industry in particular, while exploiting domestic resources and boosting the production of consumer goods.

The anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution that the Korean people carried out in an extremely short span of time after the liberation was only the first step in building an independent national economy.

Of great significance in building an independent national economy was to activate all internal reserves to the maximum on the basis of the success made in the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution and secure the fund and utilize it rationally.

In our country, the building of an independent national economy started in real earnest after the war.

Under the condition in which the country was severely destroyed and the people's life deteriorated by the war, to build an independent national economy was not only complicated technically but also required an enormous sum of fund.

The basic line of economic construction is of great significance in securing such colossal sum of fund because it enables the country to secure the fund needed for economic construction in a brief space of time and use the secured fund in a most effective way.

After the war, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

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the People's Army. The people take care of us with parental love. We will safeguard the lives and properties of the people, and help them in every way in their life and work.

I was too young to fight in the Fatherland Liberation War. We young soldiers are learning diligently from the rich battle experiences of those armymen who have been steeled in the flames of the war, and are working hard to become brave fighters like them.

Every soldier has made efforts to become a daring fighter matching for a hundred enemy. The Korean People's Army has become an army of cadres with high military technique and battle capacity.

We are firmly defending our position, vigilantly watching provocations of U.S. imperialism.

I am standing firmly on the impregnable defence-line of my fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is my unshakable determination not to lay down my gun until the imperialists who know only war and aggression are wiped out from the surface of the globe.

Usually, in the rehabilitation period of socialist economic construction, main efforts are concentrated on the development of light industry and agriculture. And in the expansion period, it is a rule to give priority to the growth of heavy industry, and then, with the powerful heavy industry built, light industry and agriculture are further developed.

But our country attached priority to the growth of heavy industry in the rehabilitation period. However, in giving priority to the heavy industry, our Party taking the country's socio-economic conditions into account, did not develop the whole domain of heavy industry but laid main stress on those heavy industrial branches closely connected with light industry and agriculture, that is, with the question of people's life.

This made it possible for the country, with a limited fund, to ensure the priority development of heavy industry and, at the same time, improve the deteriorated life of the people. Moreover, light industry and agriculture were developed rapidly, thereby creating a vast source for solving the question of fund.

In order to carry through the Party's basic line of post-war economic construction a series of measures were taken for mobilizing internal reserves to the maximum in all fields of the national economy, relying on the heightened creative enthusiasm of the working people.

To be sure, many difficulties cropped up before the Korean people in the postwar period, particularly at the time when the country started the Five-Year Plan to lay the foundation of industrialization. (Originally, the Five-Year Plan was scheduled to be carried out during 1957-1961, but it was fulfilled by 1960. In terms of output value it was completed in two and a half years.)

Many factories and enterprises were rehabilitated, but it was still too early for them to display their full capacities. Yet, the country had to build many new ones.

It was under such condition that the Korean people, fighting against tremendous odds, built an independent national economy.

The December 1956 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was of great historic significance in this respect.

The Plenum called on the entire working people to overcome difficulties and accelerate the country's socialist construction by waging a struggle for maximum production and maximum economy. After the Plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung and other leaders personally went to factories and enterprises and co-op farms. They talked with the working people about the country's situation and discussed with them to find ways to overcome difficulties that the country would face in carrying out the economic tasks of 1957.

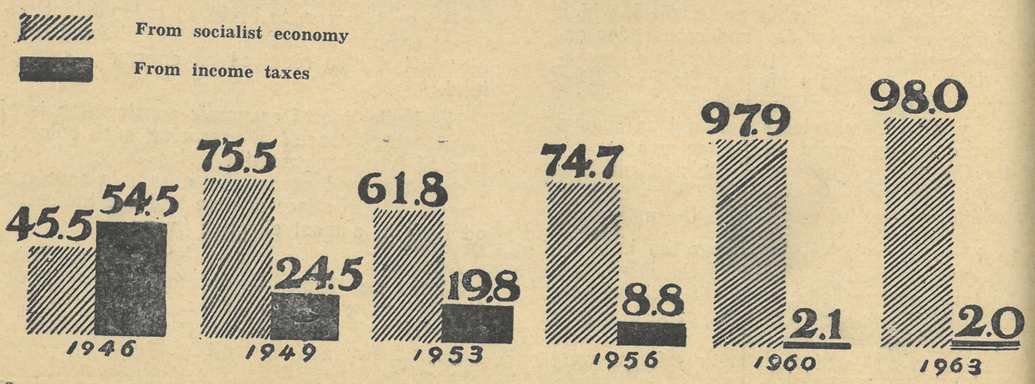
Having realized the country's situation and the will of the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean people actively found out reserves for overcoming the difficulty. They expressed their firm determination to carry out, without fail, not only the 1957 economic tasks but also the tasks of increased production set forth by the Party.

And the difficult economic plan for 1957 was overfulfilled, and the state could invest far more than the budget had foreseen, while making an accumulation fund of 230,000,000 won.

This is the victory of our Party's traditional revolutionary mass line, the line of placing full confidence in the masses, and consulting with them how to overcome difficulties and hardships. This also demonstrated concretely that the makers of history are the popular masses.

Such great leap forward had resulted in a rapid speed of development in all fields of the national economy, and such a rapid speed required a large amount of fund. Now the question was: Where should the nation turn to?

**STRUCTURE OF STATE BUDGETARY REVENUES (In %)**






The simultaneous development of central and local industries, the "machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movements"—a mass movement for mobilizing internal reserves—was the answer.

With the rapid development of the national economy and expansion of monetary income of the population, our working people demanded more and diverse consumer goods. Moreover, the Party's basic line of economic construction called for a speedy growth of light industry along with heavy industry.

However, the country could not reduce investment in the field of heavy industry to build light industry.

If we had done so, we would have delayed the laying of the powerful economic foundation for the future prosperity of the nation.

Under the condition, it was the basic line for light industry to simultaneously develop central and local industries. Of great significance in this respect was the June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

The June Plenum set forth the task of boosting the production of consumer goods in a nation-wide movement by mobilizing all the resources. Particularly it called for building more than one local industrial factory in each city and county.

This decision ushered in a great innovation movement for expanding the production of consumer goods and mobilizing internal reserves. In only a few months after the Plenum, more than 1,000 local industrial plants sprang up in all parts of the country with idle material and manpower in localities without additional state investment.

Today, every city and county has more than 10 local industrial factories. In 1963, the local industry occupied 37.8 per cent of the total industrial output value and 59 per cent of the output value of consumer goods.

This is not all. Such a rapid development of local industry created more fund for the development of heavy industry, and the priority growth of heavy industry was ensured.

Of capital investment made in the field of industry, the investment in heavy industry increased from 81.1 per cent during the three-year plan, to 82.6 per cent during the five-year plan, whereas investment made in light industry was reduced from 18.9 per cent to 17.4 per cent during the same period. In spite of this, the average annual growth of the production of means of production and that of consumer goods was 59.4 per cent and 28 per cent during the three-year plan, and the figures stood at 37.7 per cent and 34.9 per cent during the five-year plan.

In other words, thanks to the rapidly growing local industry, a great part of consumer goods output value could be ensured by expanding local industry without additional state investment.

The high speed of technical reconstruction demanded more iron and machine-tools. Therefore, the September 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party put forward the militant solgan: "Iron and Machine—King of Industry." The Plenum initiated the "machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement" and saw to it that it was carried out in a nation-wide movement.

The rapidly advancing industry of our country urgently required more machines. Such requirements for machines could be solved only by increasing the number of machine-tools, the nucleus of the machine-building industry.

But at that time, there was a big gap between the country's demands for machine-tools and its young machine-tool industry.

To solve the situation the Party called for no new machine-tool factories with additional investment, but saw to it that all the existing machine-tool factories must raise their capacities and a "machine-tool-begets-machine-tool movement" be carried out in all factories and enterprises where there were machine-tools.

And this movement was waged in a nation-wide movement with the result that the vast internal reserves were mobilized. In a matter of only one year more than 13,000 machine-tools were turned out over and above the state plan without any additional state investment.

To exhibit fully the superiority of co-operativized socialist agriculture and to boost agricultural productivity, irrigation and electrification were executed in a nation-wide movement. As a result, in only six months the great nature-remaking work of expanding irrigated area by 370,000 *jungbo* was done and many small power stations were built.

The Party's measures suited to every period of the social and economic development plus the patriotic enthusiasm of the working people made it possible to mobilize internal reserves to the maximum and fully secure the fund needed for the building of an independent national economy.

Along with the full utilization of internal reserves, the question of the accumulation is an important one in solving the fund problem.

Accumulation can be realized through the rapid growth of production, high labour productivity in all fields of the national economy, thereby reducing the cost of products and strengthening the system of economization in every way.

Higher labour productivity causes greater output with less investment, thereby raising the national income systematically and increas-

ing accumulation.

The Korean people have effected mechanization, automation and electrification in all fields of the national economy, raised the utilization rate of equipment, organized production and labour in a rational way, and waged an extensive emulation drive for greater production. As a result, labour productivity has enhanced constantly.

In 1963 labour productivity in industry grew to 631 per cent compared with 1946 and, accordingly, the national income rose to 928 per cent during the same period.

In this way, we have mobilized internal reserves in every way and obtained funds for the development of the national economy. Taking the state budgetary revenue as 100 in 1946, the first year after liberation, it grew 192 times in 1963, of which the income from the socialist economy rose 413 times during this period. Thus we have increased investment for building an independent national economy every year. In 1963, the expenditure for the national economy was 938 times greater than in 1946.

To set a correct balance between accumulation and consumption, constantly increasing accumulation is of great importance in using the obtained fund rationally.

If stress is laid on only accumulation, ignoring consumption, or vice versa, it will be impossible for the country to develop the economy and improve the people's living at the same time.

As has been said already, after the war the Korean people ensured the priority growth of heavy industry producing the means of production while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture producing the principal consumption goods. This became the basic guarantee that enabled us to use fund rationally and thereby attain the high speed of economic construction while constantly improving the people's living.

And to correctly decide what should come first in building an independent national economy, to find out the main link and concentrate efforts on it, is an important way of economizing the fund and using it in a rational way.

The order of projects to be built and concentrated investment make it possible to raise the effectiveness of investment and attain greater results with less fund.

In making the concentrated investment it is a principle to give precedence to those objects which would be able to produce without taking so much time.

In the post-war rehabilitation and construction period, the Korean people made investment for the priority growth of heavy industry, particularly, those heavy industrial branches closely related to the improvement of the people's living and are fast remunerative for the investment. As a result, a favourable condition was created to build heavy industry along with light industry and agriculture on a high technical basis with a comparatively small fund in a short space of time.

Priority was given to the rehabilitation and re-equipping of the existing enterprises, while simultaneously constructing new factories. In this way, a powerful heavy industry was set up with comparatively small funds. And a favourable condition was created for the rapid development of light industry and agriculture.

Mobilizing and utilizing internal reserves to the maximum and securing the fund needed for building an independent national economy on its own do not exclude economic co-operation and assistance among countries.

Disinterested economic co-operation and aid among fraternal countries are the important factors in accelerating the building of an independent national economy.

Under the condition in which there exists a powerful socialist camp the Korean people used aid from the fraternal countries in a most effective way, thereby obtaining the fund necessary for building a national economy.

In the post-war rehabilitation and construction period when our economy was severely destroyed and the people's life was deteriorated by the war, the countries of the socialist camp rendered aid to our country. Such aid was helpful for us to build an independent national economy.

The Korean people made a most effective use of economic aid from the fraternal countries in the construction of heavy industry for laying the foundation of an independent national economy, particularly, in rehabilitation and construction of those branches which could improve the people's living more speedily. Out of such aid, three-fourths was spent to import machinery and equipment for industry, agriculture and transport, and the rest for articles of popular consumption.

However, the Korean people solved the question of fund for building an independent national economy mainly by mobilizing internal reserves and increasing accumulation.

As mentioned above, the Korean people in the spirit of self-reliance have proved through their practical experience that they can build an independent national economy successfully by mobilizing internal reserves to the maximum.



# FUNDS *and the* BANK

RI JUNG SUN

The setting up of an independent national bank is of importance in building an independent national economy. The bank is the nerve centre of the modern economy. If a country is unable to control and manage the bank effectively, it cannot discharge properly its own economic undertakings.

Our country, with the liberation from colonialist rule of Japanese imperialism, immediately nationalized all banking firms owned by Japanese monopolists and started establishing an independent banking system. And the nationalization was carried out on the strength of the law on nationalization of major industries, which came out in August 1946.

Having put all banking and credit facilities under its control, the state set up the Korean Central Bank (called then the Central Bank of North Korea).

Functions of the Central Bank were:

1. Short term credit to state-run industrial, transport, and agricultural enterprises and organizations as well as to state-run and private industrial firms, private organizations and individuals,
2. Deposits and withdrawals;
3. Control of the central and local treasuries;
4. Transactions between state-run organs and enterprises, and between various firms,
5. Control of money circulation.

Prior to the setting up of the Central Bank, our country, with a view to consolidating the achievements of the land reform and rapidly developing the rural economy, established the Peasant's Bank, which was to facilitate loans to the toiling peasantry and fishermen.

The peasant's Bank was a co-operative credit organ under the direct control of the state. The peasant's bank was set up to prevent usury in the countryside and to strengthen the financial support of the state to the farmers.

The government seized all banks at the end of 1946, with the result that the independent national bank system was established.

The banking system went through constant improvement in accordance with specific conditions of the country's economic development. So did the functions and role of the banks.

For instance, in April 1950 the State Construction Fund Bank was set up. The bank came into being to ensure the supply and rational use of state funds to meet the needs of the growing capital construction. The bank exclusively supplied funds needed for capital construction, and helped expedite the commissioning of projects, raise the quality of construction and lower the construction cost. At the same time it exercised supervision over the fields of construction and designing in the matter of drawing up plans and financial matters.

At present, however, there are only the Central Bank and Industrial Bank in our country.

The Central Bank is an issuing bank. It does not deal with credit. It supplies in a unified way the state-run enterprises with the fund for production and construction (co-operative farms are also supplied with construction funds), absorbs the revenue, and registers and controls all fixed properties of the state.

The Industrial Bank issues short-term loans, deals with savings and insurances, and exercises the financial guidance to and control of co-operative farms.

In this way banks of our country calculate and control production and distribution, and co-ordinate the economic life of the country, thus serving the building of an independent national economy.

Our banks serve in two ways the building of an independent national economy. First of all, it makes funds available—funds needed for the country's production; secondly, they co-ordinate relations between different branches of the national economy and between various enterprises.

In the matter of funds, banks muster and concentrate money funds, and make a proper use of the absorbed money.

Money is mustered and concentrated by law, that is, all organs and enterprises are requested to deposit cash in the banks.

This principle was made a law at the end of 1946. Accordingly, no organ or enterprise is allowed to preserve cash funds more than the certain sum designated by its bank on the basis of calculation of the amount of cash that each organ and enterprise must have on hand. (The matter of the limit cash an enterprise can have ready on hand is determined by the bank every year.)

Consequently, this makes every enterprise and organ carry on its economic undertaking only under the control of the banks, and all payments between enterprises and organs are made through their banks by means of transfer.

It also makes it possible for the state to hold enough funds on hand so as to ensure necessary funds for the building of an independent national economy.

To solve the question of fund, the banks see

to it that idle funds of individuals are channelled to where they are needed. This idle money of the population comes into the state by medium of savings and insurance.

Correct appropriations of the mustered and concentrated funds are of importance in building an independent national economy.

To correctly use funds means exercising the absorbing and issuing of the state funds to the enterprises so as to effectively expend funds for rapid expansion of production capacity without waste and to constantly shorten the process of the circulation of funds.

For a proper use of funds, in our country all factories and enterprises are provided by the banks with all the funds necessary for their economic undertakings. In other words, under the single fund-issuing system the banks ensure factories and enterprises with not only funds for capital construction and heavy repairs, but also the whole amount of circulation fund.

The bank supplies factories and enterprises with funds needed for the implementation of their production plans—funds designated by the state financial plan. That is, the bank makes funds available to factories and enterprises not in the form of credit but, when factories and enterprises are in need of funds, supplies them on a limited scale without repayment, after investigation by the bank. However, when the enterprises waste or keep the appropriated fund idle the banks demand an immediate return of fund.

Of course, this does not exclude credits.

In the course of implementing the production plans, an enterprise may suffer a temporary loss due to unforeseen causes. In such cases the bank issue temporarily funds that the banks absorbed from individuals, co-op farms, enterprises and organs by means of credit.

Another important role of the bank in building an independent national economy is to establish a closely linked, well-co-ordinated economic system of the country and maintain balance of different branches of the national economy and enterprises. These are ensured by the bank through its intermediary role. In other words, payments between enterprises and organs are done in the form of transfer and the bank defines in each case forms of transfer in the light of the nature of transaction. Transactoins like paying for railway fares which must be rendered immediately are done by checks. As for the check settlement, the enterprises and organs consult their bank beforehand on the fund they would need, and then they receive the check drawn for the desired amount. Accordingly there is no such thing as non-payment of checks.

As mentioned above, in case of sale of goods the transaction is settled by a payment order. In other words the buyer requests the bank to pay for it, i.e., it requests the bank to pay by order the relevant amount to the seller.

Another widely used settlement is that of collection. The seller sends in advance the goods to the buyer, and then requires by writing its bank to collect the designated amount from the buyer. Then the seller's bank asks the buyer's bank to collect the amound from him and send it to the seller's bank.

In such cases the banks of the seller and the buyer supervise and control shipment and receipt of goods; that is, they investigate whether such transaction is in accordance with the state plan, whether the goods are immediately used in the buyer's enterprise, and whether the payment for the goods is not delayed excessively.

Like this the banks supervise the planned distribution of goods and promote the process of enlarged reproduction of a society.

Such are the main functions and role of our banks in accelerating the building of an independent national economy.

Today, the banks of our country promote the economic development of the country, steadily improving their system and functions according to the concrete economic situation of the country.

**STRUCTURE OF TOTAL OUTPUT VALUE OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

| | 1946 | 1949 | 1953 | 1956 | 1960 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industry | 23.2 | 35.6 | 30.7 | 40.1 | 57.1 | 60.6 |
| Agriculture | 59.1 | 40.6 | 41.6 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 21.5 |
| Transport and communications | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Capital Construction | — | 7.2 | 14.9 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 9.2 |
| Trade | 12.0 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 3.8 |
| Others | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |



# THINKING OF OUR CEYLONESE FRIENDS

**HONG BONG SOO**

**GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE KOREAN-CEYLONESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**

February 4 is the national holiday of the Ceylonese people. On this date the people of Ceylon cast aside the yoke of colonial rule and won national independence.

Greeting this day, I look back upon my visit to Ceylon last year. As a member of the friendship delegation of the Korean people, I went to Colombo to take part in the celebrations of the national holiday of the Ceylonese people.

With the Ceylonese friends we celebrated the national holiday most joyously.

Recalling to my mind our unforgettable days in Ceylon, I wish to extend my best wishes to them on this red-letter day of Ceylon.

We received a warm and hearty welcome of the Ceylonese people from the moment our plane landed on that beautiful island.

During our stay we were received by Premier Mme. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, we met many government leaders and leading figures of political parties, social organizations as well as cultural workers and artists. Then there were get-togethers with many friends who had been to our country. Through these friendly gatherings we deepened the fraternal feelings between the peoples of the two countries.

Still fresh in my memory is what happened when I went to Madra.

There I learned a few words of the local language. Then, to my surprise I found the words "abuji" and "umuni" for "father" and "mother" were almost identical with Korean. And I must add that this made us feel still closer. As we were among our Ceylonese friends I felt once again the unbreakable bond between the two peoples because they have the common goal — to struggle against imperialism — and they had gone through the same past — a sorrowful past.

How I was moved by the speeches of noted figures who addressed the mass meeting to welcome the friendship delegation of Korea.

Most forcefully they demanded: "Imperialists, go home!" "Korea belongs to the Koreans, Ceylon belongs to the Ceylonese," "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea. We support the Korean people in their demand—Korea's unification by the Koreans themselves without outside interference!"

Imperialism and colonialism is not only the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Ceylon but also that of the entire oppressed peoples of the world.

After a prolonged bloody struggle against colonial rule the Ceylonese people gained independence just seventeen years ago. Now a new struggle faces the Ceylonese people — to eradicate evil aftermaths of colonial rule of the imperialists and usher in prosperity.

The Ceylonese Government has already nationalized major enterprises of the U.S. and British imperialists which constituted the biggest obstacles to the economic development of this country. And it also has taken various steps to suppress the economic penetration of the imperialists. In the meantime it worked out a Ten-Year Plan for the construction of an independent national economy and is scoring good results in the country's economic construction. Also, in the field of culture and art the Ceylonese people are developing their own national culture that had long been trampled upon by the colonialists. They are fighting against the penetration of the Yankee culture. Then the government is putting more public health establishments under its direct management.

We sincerely rejoice over these achievements of the Ceylonese people.

But the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, do not like to see the Ceylonese people marching along the road of independent development and prosperity.

The brazen U.S. imperialists are doing everything in their power to interfere in the internal affairs of Ceylon and are blackmailing her in their attempt to block the advance of the Ceylonese people.

But the schemes and machinations of the American imperialists are being smashed.

During my visit to Ceylon I was convinced more than ever that friendship and co-operation between our two countries would further grow and develop in the future.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the Ceylonese people I wish the Ceylonese people from the bottom of my heart greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the consolidation of independence and for the development of their national economy.

# MARKING THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY OF NEPAL

**RI MYUN SANG**
**CHAIRMAN OF THE KOREA-NEPAL FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY**

On the occasion of the Nepalese national holiday I wish to extend my wholehearted greetings to the Nepalese friends.

Beautiful Nepal with its snow-capped majestic Himalayas had been subjected to exploitation by British imperialism for nearly one century and a half. But now it is an old story. Nepal has hoisted high the flag of freedom and independence and she has written a new history.

Through the protracted and persistent struggle the Nepalese people overthrew on February 18, fourteen years ago, the feudal regime of Rana, the faithful puppet of British imperialism, which had long terrorized the people, and installed a constitutional system. The new governmental system was of great significance in consolidating national independence of Nepal and developing the country into a prosperous and strong one.

Together with the Asian and African people marching forward vigorously under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, the people of newborn Nepal are fighting the imperialists' schemes of aggression and war and are working hard to eliminate the backwardness left over from the past and bring about the country's prosperity.

The Korean people are truly rejoicing over all these results that the Nepalese people have achieved in the struggle for the country's complete independence.

The peoples of the two countries, who went through sufferings and misfortunes under the colonial rule of imperialism, are always linked with each other by the same wish—the wish to win freedom and national independence against imperialist aggression. And they have always expressed sympathy to each other.

The Korean people still remember that when they fought the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. armed aggression the Nepalese people laid bare the vicious plots of Washington to hurl into the Korean front the armies of its satellite countries under the signboard of the U.N. and that the Nepalese people expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people.

In 1957 in Nepal the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society was set up by prominent public figures, writers, and artists; soon after in our country the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society was organized. The formation of these friendship societies gave a new turn to further promoting the friendship between the two countries, contributing to the common cause of the peoples of Asia and Africa for consolidating national independence and fighting imperialism and colonialism.

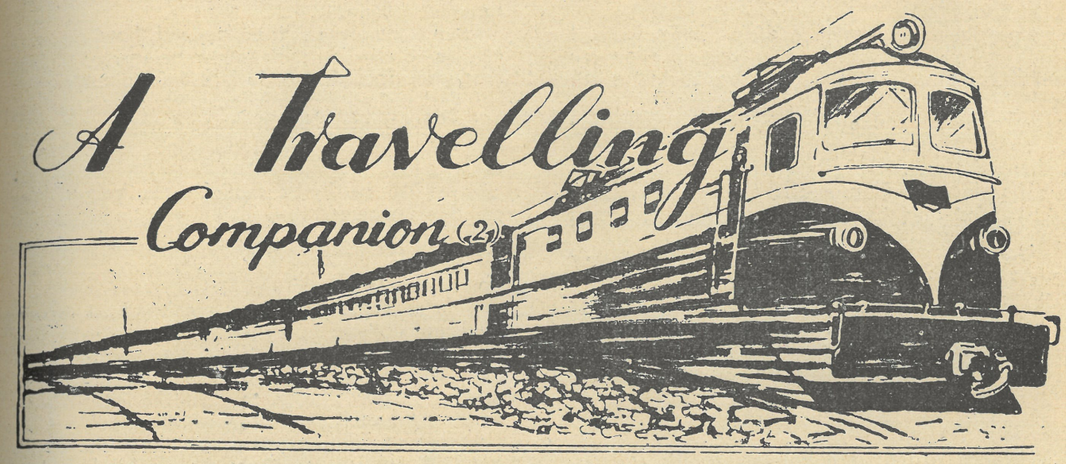
Today mutual visits between Korea and Nepal are becoming more frequent. We travel to Katmandu as if calling on our neighbours, and our Nepalese friends come to see us. All these visits are helping the two peoples reinforce mutual understanding and solidarity between the two countries.

The Korean people treasure the friendship and cooperation among nations. And they will endeavour, as they did in the past, to strengthen friendly ties between Korea and Nepal.

It is my firm belief that the friendship and cultural intercourse between the two countries will be strengthened still more.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Nepalese people I once again extend my best wishes to the Nepalese people. I wish them from the bottom of my heart yet greater successes and progress in their struggle for prosperity.






**KIM BYUNG HOON**

Now it seemed that she was making a speech before a big crowd. She was gesturing, too. I thought there was a lecture on carp breeding in the train.

She even unfolded her package to take out a fairly good-sized book—as you guessed it, it was a book "On Carp Breeding." Thumbing through pages she held up the book for everyone to see. There were pictures showing every phase of carp breeding. Now she was completely carried away, no more was she strict with the can. She let everyone have a peep at it!

The old man who had been in my next booth, another man—he was a farmer, too, I think—then I asked her most questions. Showing no sign of fatigue she kept talking, only now and then she took out her handkerchief to wipe off perspiration. This was her conclusion.

"... Now, may I say this. No one should belittle the fish culture. In our country, most conservatively put, there are at least 200,000 to 300,000 *jungbo* of paddy fields and reservoirs where we can breed fish. And do you know how much fish we can get here? At least 200,000 tons! Then, please think what it would mean to us. The whole country will overflow with rice and fish. Don't ever think I'm just dreaming. This is a fact. All this is just around the corner."

Her words were so assuring and moving, and, as I looked at her agitated face and her burning eyes, I was tempted to think nothing was so worthy as a fish breeder. She almost made me feel that I should become a fish breeder right away!

I was not alone who felt this way, I am sure. The grandpa and the middle-aged peasant repeatedly told her that, when they went back to their co-op farms, they would ask their co-op chairman to start fish breeding. Then they thanked her. The old man told her he would surely start fish breeding at his co-op farm. To this, the girl was so touched and said:

"Thanks a lot, grandpa! Please do that!"

"Why should you thank me? It is I who should thank you!"

Now everyone who was there shook hands with the girl and returned to his seat. Greatly relaxed the girl watched them go back to their seats. Then I asked her:

"Now, come with me. There is a vacant seat by me."

"Thanks a lot. But I'm alright. I'd rather to be out here. Because the air is fresh here and it is good for my fish. Oh, my! What am I doing?"

Suddenly, I could not figure out what she was up to, the girl opened the can and removed the thermometer again. Clouds came over her radiant face. Hurriedly she took out the air-pump from her bundle. Then putting the tube into the water, she began to work the pump. I just stood there watching her.

Ah, I knew what she was up to. She was giving the fish oxygen. I said to myself—this girl had thought of everything. How clever and thoughtful she was!

The girl worked the pump faster. I could see perspiration roll down her neck. I offered to help.

"You hand me the pump. But you hold the tube tight."

"Oh, thanks. I'm alright!"

"Give it to me!"

I took the pump from her. Presently there was heard the bubbling in the can. The air was going in all right. Now the girl, evidently feeling

better, showed smiles again.

When I finished the pumping I returned to my seat, too.

Now the train was in a deep valley again. I took out a novel from my bag; but somehow my mind could not settle on the book, and every print seemed dancing before my eyes.

I could not get the image of the girl out of my thoughts. I rose to my feet and went out again where she was.

The girl was sitting on a step with a thick book on her laps. But she was not reading—it seemed her mind was far away some place.

Somehow I felt sorry for her. I wanted to say I would watch over the fish for her, so she should go inside and have a little rest. I crouched by her and looked into her eyes. She was completely absorbed in her own thoughts, and she did not even sense I was there. But what startled me most was this. I found her dark eyes focussed at the distance were clouded with tears. Forgetting myself, I asked:

"What's wrong? Are you all right?"

Now the surprised girl with her finger gently touching her eyelids, answered:

"Oh, I'm sorry! Is that you, Pa?"

She even tried to show her smiles, but again her eyes were turned to the distant sky following the rapidly disappearing ranges behind the train.

I stole a glance at the book she was reading. It was Kang Kyung Ai's *Human Problems.* I thought, from the spot of the book, she was almost at the end of the novel. And instantly I knew what was all about. I sat by her and picked up the book.

Fingering the book, I remarked in a jesting tone.

"My! A girl like you shedding tears over a novel?"

But there was no immediate response. She did turn around in the end to face me, but I could see she was still rather shaken.

"But Pa! Why must Sunpi die, beautiful and wise Sunpi? Why must she? In all her life she knew only misery. Then she must spit blood and die. Why shouldn't she know happiness?"

She was so overwhelmed her voice almost trembled.

I wished I could say something right away to the girl. Here, the girl was pouring out her anger at the class society which killed a beautiful soul—the heroine of the novel—under its savage heels. I looked at the girl. She was silent, wrapped in her own world again. Heaving a deep sigh she spoke out.

"But Pa! Isn't it true though? In our society everyone is thinking how he can do more for others. Everyone is hoping he could make people enjoy happiness years and years, a hundred years, two hundred years..."

Her sparkling eyes began to shine again. She kept talking.

"You know, Pa! But I think we take it for granted that people should think that way and act that way. In our society we take it as nothing extraordinary." All I could do was readily agreeing with her. Again there was a pause before she resumed talking.

"But I simply can't understand how people can be so cruel to their fellow beings. All those scoundrels think is how to hurt their fellow men."

Blood rushed to her cheeks. Now her shining eyes were burning. What she said was so moving, my eyes were on her face some time. Then I said.

"They can hardly be called human beings. We call them wolves..."

To tell the truth, I wished I had mastered the art of expressing myself in a fuller way, but somehow words failed me.

"You're right, Pa! Those are beasts. I myself have seen them. I saw with my own eyes the Americans—the devils—drive the people in a cave and roll rocks into it. And they thought it was a big sport. They giggled all the time. Whenever I think of it even now, I just, just..."

It seemed her wrath was so intense she could not find right words. Only she doubled up her fists. It was some time before she calmed down a little.

"You know, what I think, Pa? I think the bodies of water that we see on this globe are ponds of tears of blood that our ancestors had shed for thousands of years. We must make the water flow again. But I think it would not find the outlet until we revenge for them. This, I think, is the mission of this generation."

Her burning eyes were fixed upon me. And I kept nodding in agreement.

We sat saying little, each wrapped in one's own thoughts.

There was a long whistle; the train must be approaching a station. Before long a signal tower came into being. Suddenly the girl rose to her feet and went over to the can of fish and took out the thermometer. Worried, I asked her:

"Nothing's wrong, I hope! Shall I get the air pump?"

"No! Only I have to change the water."

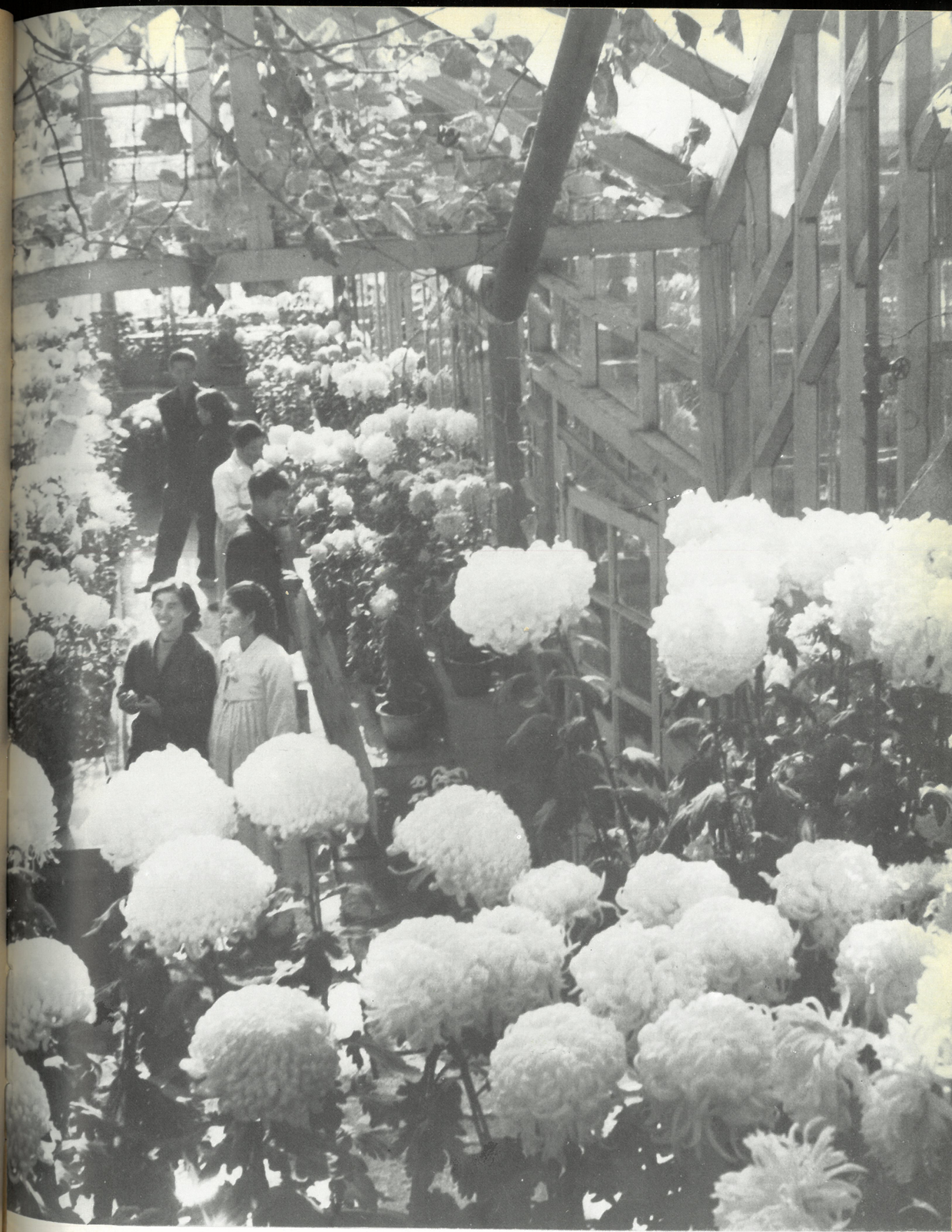
She took out a blue-covered memo from her upper pocket, then hurriedly looked for something. Presently she put back the memo into the pocket, and untied her package to take out the gourd. By now, the train was in a station. The girl standing on the lowest step and hanging on the rail kept looking around the station compound. As the train was coming to a stop, she jumped off. Yes, before she did that, she asked me with a radiant smile.

"Please Pa, have an eye on my fish!"

Now the girl was dashing towards the ticket wicket. Wondering what she was up to, I just kept looking at her running. Soon the girl who had gone outside the station appeared by the wicket. Now she was not running; holding the gourd with both of her hands, she was taking her steps very cautiously.

Before I knew it, I was on the platform, too, and took over the gourd from her. It was brimm-





A hothouse in the winter

Oil painting "Heroes on a Height" *by Pak Gyung Heui*

(A work displayed at the art exhibition marking the 15th anniversary of the Pyongyang Institute of Fine Arts)

Korean painting "For the Victory in the War" *by Choi Won Sam*

(A work displayed at the art exhibition marking the 15th anniversary of the Pyongyang Institute of Fine Arts)

A scene from the group dance which depicted the struggle of the anti-Japanese partisans

## ART CIRCLES OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMY PERFORMED

The 12th art circle performance of the Korean People's Army was given in October last year in Pyongyang. A colourful programme of music and dance numbers was presented.

Among the Korean People's Army fighters the art circle activities are very popular, through which the armymen, in their spare time, improve the artistic level and enrich their life. All numbers presented in this performance were what the soldiers themselves created, overflowing with the fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism of the People's Army fighters, who are ready to give even their lives to the fatherland and people.

Their performance was very well received.

Korean pipe solo accompanied by a drum

A dance trio performs

ing with water. She was out of breath from running, and streams of sweat was running down her cheeks. Then her blouse was soaked with perspiration.

When we were on the train, the signal sounded. Even without trying to cool off she sat before the can. Then she tipped the pail to one side and let the water flow out bit by bit. I guess she took out about a gourdful of water.

I was moved again by what she was doing—it was only natural for her not to remove the gauze, otherwise, she would lose all her carps! I took out her handkerchief from her pocket and wiped off her perspiration on her neck. She turned round and nodded, saying, "Thanks."

Now she slowly poured the water into the can, then stirred the water gently with her finger. When I asked her why she had to do that, the girl answered: the temperature of the fresh water is so different from the pail, and sudden change in the temperature is not good for the fish.

Admiring again what she was doing, I took over the gourd to help her. And soon I realized I was her assistant, a good one, I dare say. And it made us good friends gradually. I learnt much more about the girl.

After changing the water I worked the air-pump again at the first station we came to. At the second station she jumped off to get water again—then I would wait for her, worrying if she would be back in time.

As we talked I found out that the station where she had an argument with the ticketman was not her starting station. She was coming from Samteung, far beyond Sungchun.

She had gotten the fish at the Somteung breeding station last night. She was on the night train—changing the water and pumping in the air. Then she got in Sungchun this morning, where she had to change the train. It was there she had to wage a "battle" with the ticketman.

So, there she was—riding a night train—she was busy taking care of the fish. She did not have even a wink. I was really touched.

Her big dark eyes were fresh as ever. To me, they were a symbol of youth and enthusiasm. Not a sign of fatigue or weariness.

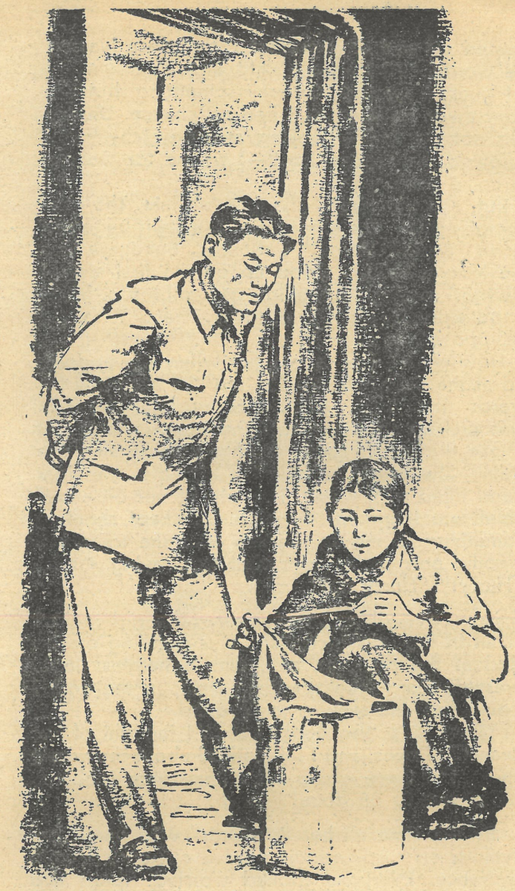
Do you know what her blue note-book contained? It had detailed diagrams of the positions of wells at every station! She told me she had "scouted" for wells on her way to the breeding pond.

When I reminded her she could have gotten water easily on the train, she shook her head. No, it would'nt do, because the water on the train is treated, and it is not good for fish.

I didn't remember how many times we changed the water, but it must have been several times.

But something awful happened.

Before the train pulled in the next station the girl pulled out the thermometer to check the temperature. She knitted her brows. Uh, uh!



That's bad, I said. But what's there to worry? The next station is the watering station any way. The girl took out the blue-book again. Now her expression was gloomier than ever. This must be very serious. I had to speak out. "What's matter? We're going to change the water at the next station".

She made a faint—almost sad—smile.

"But, the well is rather far from the station. There won't be enough time. So I'm afraid we have to wait until the next station after this one."

"Oh, is that all? Well then, we can give them some fresh air."

"No, it won't do. The temperature is rising. It's 20 degrees now. I was rather short-sighted. I did not think it's a long ride between these two stations, the road grading is steep, too. I just hope nothing will..."

It seemed she could not finish what she started out to say. I did not know what to do with myself to help her.

Suddenly she cried out, "Pa!" Her eyes spoke of her determination. Now we were in a station. Even before the train came to a full stop, she

jumped off and disappeared some place leaving the words, "I'll be back right away!"

I guess I wanted to say something, but she went away so fast that I had no chance. Uneasy was not the word. Looking at my watch—yes, I followed the second hand—I waited for the girl to come back.

But, as I was afraid, she was too late. The conductor gave the signal, and the train began to move again. "Wait!" I shouted. But there was the long whistle. I stood up on the first step. I thought perhaps I should get off, too. What good would it do? But she is not here. What am I supposed to do?

How glad I was to see her when she appeared at the ticket wicket. She ran like an arrow towards the train. But it was too late. The train was picking up the speed and it was almost out of the platform. I could see her running after the train. She was holding the gourd in the right hand filled with water. The end of her blue kerchief was flying in the wind. She kept shouting something to me as she ran after the train, but I could not make out what was saying. I said, "Hurry!" "Hurry up!"

Now everything was over. The girl looked small in the distance, she was standing on the end of the platform, and, with a helpless look, was watching the speeding train. In the end, I could see, she sank to the ground.

"Gee, it's too bad!" I said. I thought of her tear-filled eyes, and I felt so bad about the whole thing. But there was a more immediate problem. What was to be done?

By this time all her "students" who heard her lecture on carp breeding were out on the train entrance. Everyone looked worried. There was her fish!

"Something must be done!" This was what the young fellow with a crude haircut said. Then the middle aged peasant wondered if it would not be better if we would leave the can at the next station for her. Then the young fellow readily agreed with him.

"That's an idea. When the train gets in next station, I'll call up the station where the girl is and tell her about the can."

Everyone was looking at me, as if saying I should make up my mind. "Well, what do you think? Would it be all right?" The old man, my neighbour, asked me. He was so worried that he forgot to puff at his pipe. The light was almost out. Of course, it could be done, I thought. But next minute I remembered her clouded face over the fish that she had made before she dashed off to get water. Now I was sure we could not leave the can just like that at next station. How could we? We did not even change the water. If we should leave the can as it is, by the time when she comes for it, all her fish will be floating dead. No! it won't do. I shook my head.

Hurriedly I took out the air-pump. Now it was everybody's turn to startle. When I explained everything to them, everyone said, "What d'you know!"

I held the hose, and the young fellow worked on the pump. He was bathing in sweat. When it was over, we again talked about what we should do.

Well, a decision was reached. It was the consensus of the opinions of all present. Some one should get off at next station with her can and wait for her. There is a night train. And everybody was sure she would be on it. While waiting for her, of course, the one who gets off must change the water regularly.

But there was one question unsolved. Who is going to get off? To be sure, everyone said he could. But, who? The young fellow? The grandpa? May be the farmer?

No, they won't do. I felt I could not leave the fish in their trust. Do they know about the fish in the can? Did they learn the skill from the girl? They don't know about the thermometer, the air-pump. And would they know the water should be changed a little at a time? Not more than a gourdful at one time! That's right. It's me that should get off. But, what about the meeting that I called for tomorrow morning?

Before we decided who should get off, the train was in the station.

Almost instantly I dashed into the train and picked up my things hurriedly. Then, before anyone gave me an argument, I jumped off the train. Of course, I was holding her fish and package.

The scheduled meeting worried me, but if I take the night train I would make it. So I chose myself to wait for the girl. The train began to move again. Everyone out on the entrance bid goodbye to me. Waving their hands they said.

"Take good care of the fish!"

**(To be continued)**



# LANGUAGE Class

## 거리에서
## GURIESU In the Street

**Text**

A. 여보십시요 모란봉 공원은 어디로 갑니까?
yubosipsiyo moranbong gongwon-eun udi-ro gap-nika?
excuse me Moranbong park to where-go

B. 이 길로 곧 바로 가면 됩니다.
i gil-ro gotbaro ga-myun dwaim-nida.
this to way straight if go will do

저기 보이는 푸른 산이 모란봉 공원입니다.
jugi boi-neun pooreun san-i moran-bong gongwon-imnida.
there in view green hill Moran-bong park-is

A. 여기가 김 일성 광장입니까?
yugi-ga kim il sung gwangjang-imnika?
here Kim Il Sung Square-is

B. 그렇습니다. 여기가 김 일성 광장입니다.
geurut-seumnida. yugi-ga kim il sung gwangjang-imnida.
yes here Kim Il Sung Square-is

저기 보이는 흰 건물은 조선 혁명 박물관입니다.
jugi boi-neun heuin gunmool-eun josun hyukmyung bakmoolgwan-imnida.
there in view white building Korean revolution museum-is

A. 미안하지만 한가지만 더 묻겠습니다.
mianhaji-man hangaji-man du mootget-seumnida.
excuse me one thing more will ask

대동문은 어디에 있습니까?
daidongmoon-eun udi-e it-seumnika?
Daidong-moon Gate where is

B. 저기에 오층 집이 있지 않습니까?
jugi-e ocheung jip-i itji an-seumnika?
there 5-storied house is not

그 집 앞에서 오른 쪽으로 돌면 대동문이 보입니다.
geu jip ap-esu oreun tsok-euro dol-myun daidongmoon-i bo-imnida.
that house in front to the right if turn Daidong-moon Gate is seen

A. 친절히 대 주어서 대단히 고맙습니다.
chinjul-hi dai joo-usu daidan-hi gomab-seumnida.
kindly taught (me) very thank

천만에 말씀입니다.
B. chunman-e malseum-imnida.
not a word

**Reworded Translation**

A. If you please, show me the way to Moranbong (Peony Peak) Park.
B. Keep straight on this road. The green hill over there is Moranbong Park.
A. Is this Kim Il Sung Square?
B. Yes, this is Kim Il Sung Square. The white building you see over there is the Museum of Korean Revolution.
A. If you please, may I ask one more question? Where is the Daidong-moon Gate?
B. You see the 5-storied house over there? If you turn to the right in front of that house, you will see the Daidong-moon Gate.
A. Thank you very much for your kindness.
B. Don't mention it.

**Grammar:**

Some verbs used as auxiliary verbs: 있다 *itda* (be), 오다 *oda* (come), 버리다 *burida* (throw away), 주다 *jooda* (give), 가다 *gada* (go), 보다 *boda* (see).

Some verbs as quoted above can be used as auxiliary verbs which help to form a tense or mood of some principal (foregoing) verbs. The foregoing verb usually ends in 고 (go), 였다 (yutda) or 아 (a), 어 (u), 여 (yu) and other connective particles.

**Examples:**

1. 있다 *itda* forms a progressive form of the preceding verb.
나는 지금 공부하고 있다.
na-neun jigeum gongboo-hago itda.
I now study is
**I am now studying.**

2. 주다 *jooda* helps to complement the meaning of the foregoing verb, expressing demand or wish.
길을 가르쳐 주십시요.
gil-eul gareu-cnu joo-sipsiyo.
way teach wish
**Please, show me the way.**

3. 가다 *gada* helps to indicate the action or state in progress of the preceding verb.
일이 잘 되여 갑니까?
il-i jal dwai-yu gam-nika?
thing well proceeding is
**How are things going on?**

4. 보다 *boda* helps to indicate the action of the foregoing verb to be experimental.
이 모자를 써 보십시요.
i mojareul su bosipsiyo.
this hap wear try
**Try on this hat.**

5. 버리다 *burida* helps to form a past tense.
아이가 사과를 다 먹어 버렸습니다.
ai-ga sagwa-reul da mugu buryut-seupnida.
child apple all ate
**The child ate the apple.**

# THESE ARE WHAT WE PROPOSE

**Korea is a homogeneous nation. However, it has been already 20 years since the country was divided into two — North and South. And the national partition, a source of untold misfortunes of the Korean people, still remains.**

**The entire thirty million Korean people impatiently want to see their fatherland unified. And the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have time and again put forward reasonable proposals for the country's unification and spared no efforts to translate the people's aspiration into reality.**

**This notwithstanding, all these efforts failed due to obstacles put up by U.S. imperialism and its puppets.**

**Some of the major proposals are as follows:**

**February 20, 1948**

In its appeal to the entire Korean people, the 24th meeting of the Central Committee of the United Democratic National Front of North Korea proposed: All foreign troops should leave Korea, all-Korea elections be held on the principles of universal, direct, and equal suffrage by secret ballot to elect a people's assembly, which should adopt a constitution and establish a democratic government.

**June 28, 1949**

In its declaration to all democratic political parties and social organizations of Korea and to the entire Korean people the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front proposed: The U.S. troops and the "U.N. Commission for Korea" should immediately withdraw from South Korea and after their withdrawal all-Korea elections be held to establish a unified legislative body under the supervision of a committee composed of representatives of all democratic political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea.

**June 7, 1950**

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, with a view to realizing the country's peaceful unification at an early date, proposed to all the democratic political parties and social organizations and the entire patriotic people to hold an all-Korea general election and to convene for this purpose a conference of representatives of all democratic political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea either in Haijoo or in Kaesong near the 38th parallel. (At that time Kaesong was under the jurisdiction of South Korea.)

**June 19, 1950**

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to realize the peaceful unification of the country by means of merging into a single legislative body the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the "National Assembly" of South Korea.

**April 27, 1954**

At the Geneva Conference, the delegation of the D.P.R.K. proposed to organize an all-Korea committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea for economic and cultural exchanges.

**October 30, 1954**

In its appeal the 8th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with a view to discuss the question of peaceful unification of the country proposed that a joint conference of representatives of all political parties and social organizations and people of all walks of life of North and South Korea, or a joint meeting of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea be held either in Pyongyang or in Seoul within the year of 1955. The Supreme People's Assembly also put forward a series of other proposals.

**March 11, 1955**

The 9th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. put forward a proposal for exchange of, contacts between, delegaitons of the national assemblies of North and South Korea to discuss about the unification question.

**April 28, 1956**

For the earliest realization of economic and cultural exchanges between the North and South the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea put forward a proposal to set up a standing committee consisting of representatives of North and South Korea. And it also adopted a historical Declaration on peaceful unification of the country — the aspiration of the entire nation.



**May 31, 1956**

The Government of the D.P.R.K. issued a statement which declared it would not use first, as it did not in the past, force against the South so long as the latter does not start a war against North Korea, and it would decrease unilaterally the armed forces of the D.P.R.K. by 80,000 by August 31, 1956.

**September 20, 1957**

The First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. made a proposal to take immediate measures for the people of the North and South to travel freely between the two parts of the country.

**February 5, 1958**

The Government of the D.P.R.K. issued a statement. In the statement the Government of the D.P.R.K. proposed an all-Korea free election within a certain period of time after the complete withdrawal of all foreign troops from North and South Korea, early North-South negotiations on an equal footing to discuss the questions of economic and cultural exchanges between the North and South and of the all-Korea election, and North-South postal service and travel of peaceable inhabitants between two zones and economic contacts.

**September 8, 1958**

In his report made at the celebration meeting of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K. Premier Kim Il Sung spoke on the matter of peaceful unification of the fatherland. He said to the effect that there is no reason whatsoever for the U.S. troops to remain in Korea. They must stop immediately their reckless, provocative machinations and get out of South Korea at once.

The first and foremost task to be solved for the peaceful unification of the fatherland is to thwart the war provocations and treachery of the Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

First of all, in the political life the South Korean people must enjoy the elementary democratic freedom and rights.

In order to accelerate the peaceful unification of our fatherland, it is extremely necessary to form a united front of all patriotic democratic forces fighting in South Korea against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

**October 26, 1959**

The 6th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly proposed to the South Korean authorities to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, reduce the armed strength of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively, and to make a solemn pledge that North and South Korean authorities would not use force against each other.

**August 14, 1960**

In his report made at the celebration meeting held in honour of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the peaceful unification of our fatherland should be realized by the Koreans themselves without foreign interferences on a democratic basis and by means of free, all-Korea general elections. And he proposed that if the South Korean authorities could not accept the free, all-Korea general elections, a Confederation of North and South Korea should be enforced as a transitory measure.

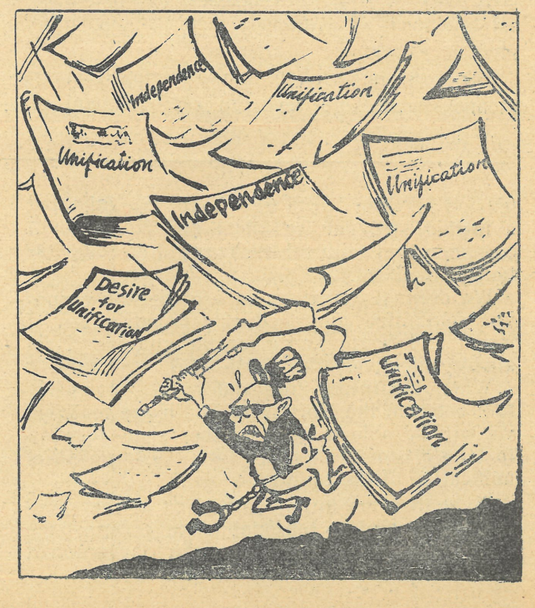
The above-mentioned proposals including the enforcement of the Confederation of North and South Korea were again put foward at the 8th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly held on November 19, 1960, and at the 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly held on June 21, 1962.

**October 23, 1962**

At the First Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly, Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the peaceful unification of our country should be realized by the Koreans gradually by taking a series of intermediary steps after the foreign troops are made to withdraw from South Korea. He again proposed a series of the following steps:

When the U.S. troops are withdrawn and the

**Never Can He Stop It!**



# On the Country's UNIFICATION

**QUESTION: Why did Washington bring the Korean question before the U.N.?**

ANSWER: Korea has been artificially divided into two parts since its liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945.

And the Korean issue should have been settled by the Koreans themselves. But the U.S. imperialists who landed in South Korea in September 1945 wanted to use the U.N. as a tool for realizing their policy of perpetuating Korea's split and their occupation of South Korea. To this end, in September 1947 they presented the Korean question before the Second General Assembly of the U.N. Such sinister scheme of U.S. imperialists is clearly revealed in the fact that since their occupation of South Korea they have been trying systematically to hinder the establishment of a unified democratic government in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have employed every means—trusteeship and the establishment of separate legislatives for the northern and southern areas. And they had systematically sabotaged the work of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission which was set up to establish a unified democratic government on the basis of the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Soviet Union, the United States and the Great Britain.

Having deliberately frustrated the work of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission in its first round of meetings held in March-May 1946, the U.S. imperialists began to draw up plans to bring the Korean issue before the United Nations and to set up a puppet government in South Korea. In the spring of 1947, U.S. Secretary of State called Syngman Rhee to Washington to brief him on the question of placing the Korean issue on the U.N. agenda and of setting up a "government" in South Korea. Syngman Rhee was further instructed to step up the campaign for a separate government in South Korea after his return. Then the U.S. imperialists made quite a noise about "establishment of a South Korean government which would be backed by the United States." *(The New York Journal and American,* September 17, 1947)

All this shows one thing: their moves were well calculated and deliberate.

It must be pointed out that in presenting the Korean question before the U.N. Washington took due consideration of the fact that it could use the U.N. as a tool for its aggression on Korea.

On September 23, 1947 when the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission was still functioning the U.S. government illegally put the "Korean question" on the agenda of the Second U.N. General Assembly by invoking its voting machine.

The presentation of the Korean question before the U.S. was a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter.

Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the U.N. Charter strictly prohibits the intervention of the U.N. in the internal affairs of other countries and nations. Hence, the Korean question falls entirely beyond the competence of the U.N. The U.N. Charter does not allow the discussion of such questions as the Korean issue in the United Nations. Nor can it take any action or step on this issue. Therefore, the Korean people as well as the people of all countries who wanted world peace and national independence, opposed from the beginning the United Nations taking up the Korean question. Even the then French delegate in the U.N. stated: The presentation of the Korean issue to the General Assembly is unreasonable and the deliberation on the problems of postwar settlement is beyond the competence of the U.N. General Assembly.

Moreover, the procedure in its discussion was unreasonable, too. Once the Korean question was placed on the agenda of the U.N., representatives of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned, should have been invited to take part in its deliberations. It has been recognized by international law and by the U.N. Charter, if an international meeting should take up a question which concerns the interests of any people or country, representatives of that country or people have the right to participate in that meeting.

Nevertheless, for fear of exposure of their imperialist aggressive policy, the U.S. imperialists discussed the Korean question in the U.N. without the participation of the Korean people's representatives.

The U.S. imperialists forced the Political Committee of the General Assembly to pass the "resolutions" on the "question of Korea's independence." The "resolutions" were designed to set up the "U.N. Commission on Korea" to conduct U.N.-supervised elections in North and South Korea.

Therefore, the "resolutions" were a flagrant violation of Korea's national sovereignty.

And the "resolutions" evoked strong resistance on the part of the entire Korean people. Even among the U.S. satellite countries a sharp clash of views ensued regarding the "resolutions." In February 1948, the U.S. imperialists, who were bent on holding separate elections in South Korea at any cost, brought the Korean issue before the "U.N. Little Assembly."

Even the "Little Assembly" was not without objection. Some delegations argued that to hold elections in the U.S. army-occupied zone alone was contrary to the recommendations of the U.N. on general elections and that the U.N. had no right to hold a separate election.

This notwithstanding, U.S. imperialism passed a criminal "resolution" on holding a separate election in South Korea.

Thus, U.S. imperialism openly pursued its aggressive policy of dividing Korea and converting South Korea into its colony. Now the whole world could see once again the ugly nature of U.S. imperialism.

Then, how should the Korean issue be solved?

After the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea, all-Korea elections should be held by the Korean people themselves on a democratic basis without any foreign interference so as to establish a unified government representing the interests of the Korean people.

This is what the entire Korean people want and demand.

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tension between North and South is eliminated a further step can be taken and North-South economic and cultural exchange and co-operation be realized.

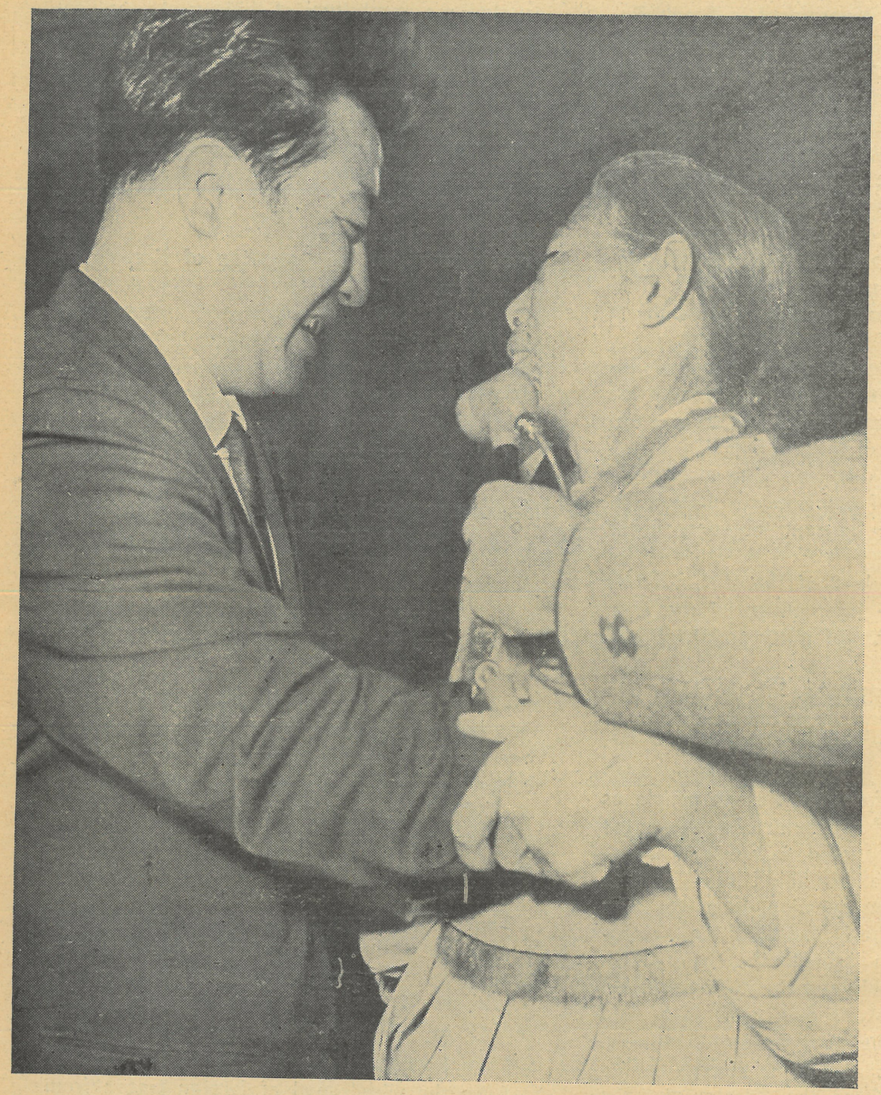
We deem it necessary to organize an economic committee composed of representatives of North and South Korea for the purpose of realizing effectively the North-South exchange.

When the intercourse and mutual co-operation between the North and South are realized, we will be able to take another step forward to take a radical measure for realizing initial unification of the country.

To realize the initial unification of the country, we regard it reasonable to enforce the Confederation our Party and the Government of the Republic have already proposed.

**March 27, 1964**

The 3rd Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., with a view to forming the nation-wide anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese, country-saving united front and taking a country-saving measure, proposed national unity through a joint meeting of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea at the earliest date, or through mutual contacts and exchange of opinions between representatives of the people of all sections in North and South Korea. The meeting also made it clear that we are prepared to meet South Korean representatives in whatever form, at any time, and in any place, the selection of which is to be approved by both sides.



*Mother and son met after 14 years of separation*

# REUNION OF MOTHER AND SON AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS



CHOI CHAN IL and several other South Koreans, who had gone to Tokyo to watch the Olympic Games, decided not to return to South Korea and came over to North Korea. These are the people who were forcibly taken to the South by the enemy during the Korean war.

Their home-coming was not only a great joy to their families and relatives but it warmed every heart that aspires after the country's unification.

It was late in 1950. The Korean war was raging in full fury. The U.S. army which had temporarily occupied some regions of North Korea sustained one telling blow after another at the hands of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers who started to hit back at the enemy. In the end, the enemy had to retreat from the North. As they showed their tails, the U.S. imperialists took countless innocent people with them at gun point.

They said that after their evacuation they would drop atomic bombs in North Korea, so anyone who wanted to be alive should go with them to South Korea.

Thus, many who had been leading a happy life for five years after liberation, were taken to South Korea, a land of terror and death, which the American imperialists were lording it over.

Among them were Choi Chan Il, then a 14-year-old boy, who was living in Pyongyang with his parents; Ri Jum Sik and her husband Ri Jang Chun, both farmers in Chulwon, Kangwon Province and their fourth daughter Ri Yung Soon; and Ri Hwan Woon and his wife Choi Gil Ja of Bookchung, South Hamgyung Province.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists not only split one and the same country of Korea, but made even families separate from each other—parents from their children, husbands from their wives.

Fourteen years have elapsed since then. What these people were made to go through in South Korea during all these years under U.S. occupation is beyond description.

Once Choi Chan Il was a beggar in the street. Sometimes he kept company with hooligans and became a gangster himself. Finally, he found a job at the "Seoul-New York Confectionaries Factory". He tended the fire, and sometimes prepared the dough. He lived from hand to mouth.

Ri Jum Sik and her husband, too, begged from door to door. To survive, they did everything that came in their way—hired hands, faggot peddlers, etc. From unbearable poverty, her husband passed away.

Then the family suffered harder. Now Ri Jum Sik and her daughter had no roof over their head, and no jobs were to be had. Sending the girl to school was beyond imagination.

The enemy took Ri Hwan Woon and his wife

*Choi Chan Il's mother produced a picture of Chan Il, taken when he was a kid. She kept it for all this time*

to Pusan by boat. This couple, too, walked around begging for food in Seoul and Pusan.

For those kidnapped to South Korea the enemy built what they called "liberated village". It was a "village" in name only. Many were shelterless, many were jobless, most of them were beggars. This was what the protection that the U.S. aggressors so generously promised.

The people came to realize gradually that they were deceived by the enemy. Now, as days went by, they were angry and wrathful at the American imperialists. More than ever, their hearts yearned for North Korea. Yes, the happy life they had led and dear faces of their loved ones came back to them. They longed for the warm embrace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

How much they had wanted to come back! But they could not send even a single line to their loved ones in North Korea because of the Americans.

But their minds were made up. They decided to come over to the North in search of a new life.

At last, a golden chance came around. They were to go to Japan as South Korean Olympic tourists. Once in Tokyo, they asked the Japanese authorities to give them a sanctuary and send them to their dear homeland—the D.P.R.K. Now their earnest aspiration has been materialized.

*Choi Chan Il and his mother are looking over their beloved native city, Pyongyang*

Choi Chan Il docked in Chungjin on November 10. Many turned out to welcome his home-coming.

Four days later, on November 14, there was a grand reunion with his aging mother Kim Hwa Joo (63) in Pyongyang.

"Mother!... Chan Il is here!" this was about all he could say.

"My son! Is this true?" Mother and son were in each other's embrace, tears of joy and relief rolling down their cheeks.

After fourteen long years they met again! Now Chan Il is no more a boy of fourteen, but a grown-up man. His face was buried in the bosom of the sobbing mother.

Relatives came. Friends came. "Chan Il!" called brothers and sisters, relatives and friends.

Many came to him and his mother to extend their good wishes. Among them was Ri Sang Sun, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, who gave a big party in celebration of the reunion of the family. Now beaming with joy Chan Il told the people:

"In South Korea there are many, who, like me, are waiting for the bright rays looking up to North Korea. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, who have been separated from each other owing to the Military Demarcation Line, should be reunited and lead a happy life.

"We should drive out the American imperialists who have split the Korean nation, tear down the North-South barrier, and unify the country at the earliest date. I am reborn in this bright land as of today. It is my wish—this blissful happiness should go to our compatriots in South Korea, too."



# SOUTH KOREANS DEMAND UNIFICATION

The people's voice demanding the country's unification is rising higher than ever before in South Korea.

"Only the country's unification is the road for our nation's survival" and "Our nation should unite and achieve North-South unification" are some of the slogans of the South Korean people. And the unification question has become a lively topic of the South Korean papers.

*Josun Ilbo,* an influential paper in South Korea, carried in ten instalments unification specials under the title "Unification, North-South Intercourse and National Identity—Let's Open the Way First!"

In its October 27 issue the paper wrote: "Our nation is a homogeneous nation with a history of thousands of years. It has one language, same habits and one culture. Therefore, no one can deny that some day it will and must unite into one. Discussions on unification should not be stopped, but unification, the nation's aspiration, should be discussed, discussed, and discussed."

On October 28 *Josun Ilbo* summarized "unification programmes officially discussed internationally" during the period from the decision of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference to August 15, 1960, when the D.P.R.K. Government proposed a plan of a "confederation of North and South Korea." Then on October 30 it carried specials on the proposals on the North-South interchange, such as postal service, travel between the two zones, and economic intercourse which several South Korean political and social figures had proposed.

The paper denounced the new schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique to arrest the advance of the South Korean people towards the unification of the country.

The paper noted on November I that the "unification by force" advocated by U.S. imperialism and its yesmen was nothing but a day-dream and an "ulcer to national unification." Under the heading of "The wish and discontent of the nation," the paper on November 6 stressed that today the South Korean people are aspiring after the country's unification by the Koreans, but the rulers dislike to hear even a word about the question of unification. The Pak Jung

*Seoul citizens demonstrating with the placard "Unification of the Country by Koreans"*

*The April 1960 popular uprising that overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime*

Hi clique, the paper went on, give only a lip service to unification, but in reality they are trying to suppress, pleading "fighting communism," those who want unification. Saying that some object even to the discussion of unification, the paper demanded that they should not brand those who want unification as "pro-communists." The current of unification should not and cannot be blocked.

In its "Our Conclusions" on November 8, the paper stressed that the unification question should be discussed "from the viewpoint of national conscience" and "the present generation should leave a honourable history of unification to the generations to come." Then the paper added: "Unification is the earnest aspiration of the nation. The torch of hope for unification will be an ever-lasting guide for our nation.

*Ryungnam Ilbo,* in its editorial of September 26 rejected reliance upon the outside forces.

Pointing out that the "Korean question" has been put before the U.N. General Assembly every year, the paper stated that "it has never given an answer to the question when we would see unification." The paper stressed: "Hence we cannot but raise at this moment the question of establishing, above all, the subjective consciousness of the nation."

Emphasizing that unification of the country must be realized on the "strength of the nation itself, not by the U.N.," the paper called upon the whole nation to "unite and work for unification of the North and the South."

In its October 24 issue, the paper wrote: "Indeed our nation faces many troubles. In the first place, the division of the territory is a source of all tragedies. And we cannot but be anxious about the national life which is going from bad to worse." All these tragedies, the paper continued, have been caused by the misrule of the successive puppet rulers. Unification is the only way for removing such tragedies.

Lamenting over the ignominious defeat unprecedented in the history of sports the South Korean team had sustained at the 18th Tokyo Olympics, the paper on October 18 pointed out that the very reason for defeat lay in the fact that a single team of North and South Korea could not be formed to participate in the games. Then the paper on October 15 carried an article mirroring the ardent desire of the South Korean people for the earliest realization of the country's unification.

In an editorial of October 28, *Daigoo Ilbo* giving proof to the unreasonableness of the proposals on the "march north to unify" policy and unification plan by the United Nations, demanded that flexible and new ways should be sought for the country's unification.

Then on October 24 *Daijun Ilbo* carried an article entitled: "Only unity of the nation is the short cut to unification."

Pointing out that so far the country had counted too much on the United Nations, the article advocated that Korea's unification should become unification by the Koreans themselves.

Then *Pusan Ilbo* carried a commentary under the title "The Question of Unification Should Not Be Delayed Any Longer".

It wrote: "Because of the split of the country, young people under thirty are becoming complete strangers to each other. No longer can we tolerate the split of the country which is being made into two different countries."

The recent issue of *Hangook Ilbo* criticized the Pak Jung Hi clique for persisting in the reactionary stand of the past on the unification question and demanded that they should "turn the eyes not to the past but to the future." The paper added that the reactionary unification proposals of the Pak Jung Hi regime would only make themselves a laughing stock.

*South Korean youth and students struggling against the country-selling Pak Jung Hi puppet regime*

*Inhabitants of Soongindong street, Seoul, fighting the policemen who came to evict them from their meagre dwellings*

Meanwhile, *Kyunghyang Sinmoon* said: "Unification is not a question concerning the interests of a regime, but a question of the nation. Therefore it is meaningless, if this question is studied behind doors by the small group in power."

According to Radio Seoul on November 1, even conservative politicians of South Korea are asking: "What has politics or ideology got to do with it, when parents and children, and brothers and sisters meet? Get-togethers of parents and children, brothers and sisters come before politics and ideology."

The voice for the country's unification in South Korea is arousing a world-wide reaction.

The Kyodo News Agency of Japan commented on October 31: "The national desire for unification which has hitherto been oppressed is flaring up in step with the changing international situation." It wrote: "That the whole nation is coming out with the question of unification, which did not come to the fore even during the June 3 demonstrations (the anti-imperialist and anti-government demonstrations which swept the whole of South Korea in 1964 --Ed.) is of great significance, and it is reasonable to expect that the unification question will come up to the surface with greater force. It is likely that the government will be driven into a pretty fix by the ever-growing demand of the people for unification."

The Pak Jung Hi clique are doomed to collapse, no matter how much they may try to check the advance of the South Korean people toward the unification of the country.

# Make-believe Plan

Recently South Korean puppet regime drew up the budget for 1965 of 84.8 billion won.

According to the puppet authorities, the budget is to "stabilize the economy" and lay the "foundation of an independent national economy."

But how is their budget made up? According to their 1965 budget, two-thirds of the budgetary revenue will come from the taxes squeezed from the people and various government fees and charges, and the rest, from the predatory U.S. "aid" and "counterpart funds." As to the budgetary expenditure, 80 per cent of it will be used for war expenditure and to maintain the fascist ruling machinery, and the rest, for "investment" and "loan."

The fact is that today in South Korea the national income keeps shrinking and the whole economy is on the point of collapse. So one can guess easily the predatory nature of this budget.

In addition to this, the South Korean people will bear another burden of 5 billion won which are classified as "miscellaneous revenues."

Under the title of "miscellaneous revenues" the new budget lists "fines and confiscations," "compensations and penalties," "licence fees and commissions," "school entrance fees and tuitions," etc.

Besides, the Pak Jung Hi regime keeps increasing the range of indirect taxes and raising the tax rates.

In this way the annual tax burden of the popular masses of the South Korean people is getting heavier—more than 10,000 won on an average per family, an increase of 2,400 won over last year.

In South Korea now industry and agriculture are on the decline and the average per capita income is no more than 40 dollars, or 10,000 won in South Korean currency a year. (South Korean paper *Ryungnam Ilbo,* October 24, 1964) And this is the lowest in the world. Consequently, such exorbitant tax burden is more than the people can bear.

Under these circumstances it is obvious that Pak Jung Hi cannot collect as much taxes as he wants, which means the budget will go deeper and deeper in red.

In the 1965 budgetary revenue the Pak Jung Hi regime pins a great hope on the "aid goods" that they expect to get from the U.S. They count no less than 28.5 billion won from the sale of the aid goods, but every indication points out that it will not be materialized.

First of all, the U.S. imperialists keep reducing "aid" to South Korea, while expanding the military expenditure for reinforcing the South Korean puppet army.

In order to meet the increasing military expenditure the U.S. imperialists are reducing funds for investment and loan, and are trying to limit the people's consumption to the minimum. In short, the exorbitant tax burden weighing upon the South Korean people, too, is a product of the U.S. predatory policy.

For this reason even the South Korean ruling circles are saying that the budget was drawn up recklessly "without taking into account if the people can really pay it."

They are complaining the budget has "little possibility of execution" because "it bases itself on the imaginary counterpart fund."

The falsehood of the budget is disclosed also in the expenditure.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have been making quite a noise about "self-sufficiency in foodstuffs by greater agricultural yields," "promotion of export to modernize industry." But none of these plausible slogans are duly reflected in the new budget. If the "seven-year food plan" is to be carried out as they are clamouring about, it needs more than 150 billion won of fund (annually some 20 billion won).

However, the budget allots only 3.1 billion won for agriculture.

Then, what about "promotion of export to modernize industry"? Things are little different in this respect, either.

According to the plan, in 1966 the operation rate of the medium- and small-scale factories which are now standing idle will be raised to 75 per cent. Furthermore, these plants will specialise in production of goods for export worth of 300 million dollars.

But the budget foresees only 3.46 billion won to be invested in mining and manufacturing industries including the fund for loans. So one can guess how much medium- and small-scale factories would get.

Besides, the plan speaks of an export plan of 200 million dollars, twice as much as last year, but it is silent about financing.

The story is the same with the question of "greater agricultural yields" and "modernization of industry." The plan calls for 20 billion won for investment and loan, but only 24.1 per cent of it will go to agriculture and 17.3 per cent to industry, the rest earmarked for commerce, transport, communications, electric generation.

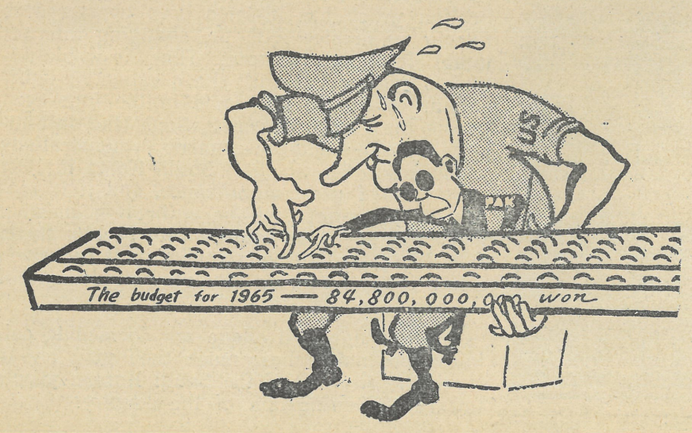
In short, their budget is not for "greater agricultural yields," nor for "modernization of industry." It is a budget for facilitating marketing U.S. surplus goods and aiding war industry.

That is, the budget allocated 76.3 per cent, or 65.5 billion won of the total budgetary expenditures of 84.8 billion won, to military, police and administrative affairs and other unproductive fields. The outlay for direct war expenditure alone amounts to 27.5 billion won, an increase of 4.8 billion won against the last year.

Pak regime's "1965 budget" is nothing but a plan to bleed the people white for the U.S. occupation cost and military and police expenditures.

It is clear as daylight, therefore, that 1965 budget of the Pak Jung Hi clique will only lead the South Korean economy and people deeper into the slough of bankruptcy and social chaos and hard-pressed life.

**"Joint drafting" The budget for 1965—84,800,000,000 won**






# WHY SHOULD THEY MAKE ROOM FOR A DOG?

**PAK SUNG GUN**

Some time before Howze was made commander of the "U.N. Forces" in South Korea, he was sent to South Korea by the Pentagon. He was in San Francisco. Of course, there was a luxurious suite on a liner for him, but he wanted a cabin for his dog... In the end he found out two South Korean lieutenant colonels on their way home from a visit to America, occupying a cabin. So Howze had these colonels thrown out to put his dog.

This is a sad, yet true story.

There is another such story. This happened during the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953). Van Fleet, the then commander of the U.S. Eighth Army, started what he called "spring offensive." When South Korean army's ninth division was encircled by the Korean People's Army, an American advisor to the division issued an order: "Don't let the ROK soldiers fall into the hands of the communist army!" This order was carried out to the letter, and some 1,000 men and officers of the 30th Regiment of the "ROK" army were killed on the spot under the gun fire of a U.S. artillery. In the meantime all American GI's fled by trucks.

These are only a few of the numerous instances which show how the South Korean puppet soldiers are treated by the Yankees.

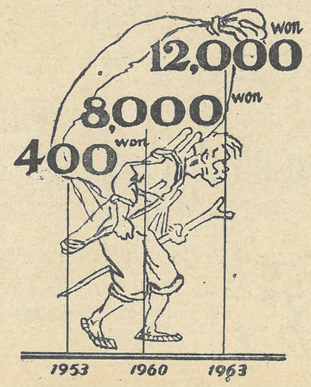
Space does not allow to cite all such horrible U.S. atrocities which aroused the indignation of the honest-minded people the world over.

It has now become everyday practice in South Korea that the U.S. soldiers kill South Korean soldiers by forcing out of the running train or shoot those who tried to thumb a lift on a truck.

Then, why should South Korean officers, colonels at that, should vacate their cabin for an American dog? Because the South Korean army is a colonial mercenary army of Washington.

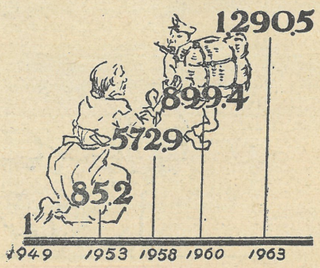
The Yankees have completely seized the prerogative of supreme command of the "ROK" army through a series of aggressive military agreements and pacts—"South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact", "Minutes of South Korea-U.S. Talks," etc. And they are now lording it over South Korea.

It is an open secret that the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea is the supreme commander of the "ROK" army, to all intents and purposes. U.S. "military advisory groups" are posted in the "Department of National Defence" of the puppet government, in the General Staffs of the ground, navy and air forces, and the army corps, divisions, regiments and even in battalions. South Korean army is thus practically under the control of these "advisory groups."




**Debts per peasant household in ←South Korea**

**↓ Taxes in South Korea**



What kind of routine do these "advisors" follow? An advisor's day begins with his drive to the divisional headquarters in a swanky car. Then his stripling-non-com listens to the report from the commander of the puppet army, who is quite senior in age, too.

The divisional commander is obliged to curry favour with the non-com so as to pass the day without any trouble, for the latter is empowered to watch every movement of the commander, investigate, bring him to account and mete out punishment if need be.

The puppet commander's authority is quite a limited one: when he wants to appoint or remove any junior officer up to and including the commander of a battalion, he has to be authorized by the senior "advisor" assigned to the division or above. And when he wants to appoint or remove any senior officer of the regimental commander level and above, he must get the permission of the commander of the U.S. forces.

Hence, the Japanese journal *Economist* pointed out that the South Korean army is an army which cannot take any strategic action independently in relation to the prerogative of supreme command, ammunition, equipment and others without the consent of the U.S. army. Even the U.S. journal *Military Review* described the South Korean army as an extension of and appendage to U.S. armed forces.

It is not too difficult to understand what kind of army the South Korean army is—after all it is a colonial mercenary army on the pay-roll of the U.S. warmongers.

In this context, Van Fleet did not mince words. He said that American soldiers had to have meat at every meal, but bean paste and sprouts were good enough for the South Korean soldiers. If a U.S. private drew 100 dollars a month, 15 cents a day were enough for a South Korean soldier.When transferring the equipment American men needed trucks, but the South Korean soldiers didn't need anything. For all their life, Mr. Van Fleet intimated, they used to walk. Van Fleet even had the face to say that the upkeep for one division of the South Korean army needs no more than one-twentyfifth of that for one U.S. division.

An American military dog in South Vietnam eats one dollar and 20 cents a day but only one-tenth of it, that is, less than 12 cents worth of minor cereals is rationed for a South Korean soldier to live on a day.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique, faithful U.S. stooges, are ruthlessly suppressing the "ROK" army soldiers labelling their just resistance as an "unruly act" while doing everything in their power to cover up the crimes of the U.S. army. Contempt and suppression are to entail resistance, and contradictions cannot be hushed up.

It is only natural that in South Korea today, the voice rejecting and protesting against the U.S. occupationists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is rising ever higher among the private soldiers and junior officers of the "ROK" army. Clear evidence of this is the not infrequent cases of murdering U.S. soldiers in South Korea.

According to the *Eastern World,* a British journal, some twenty or thirty U.S. soldiers are being killed in South Korea every month. Even the American magazine *Foreign Affairs,* worrying about the indignant "ROK" army men and officers, deplored that the South Korean army trained so assiduously as a crack unit of free Asia turned out to disobey its master.

Not only that. There are frequent cases of "ROK" army soldiers and junior officers shooting their superiors and deserting the army barracks, unable to tolerate the contempt and suppression by the U.S. army. And some of them are coming over to North Korea.

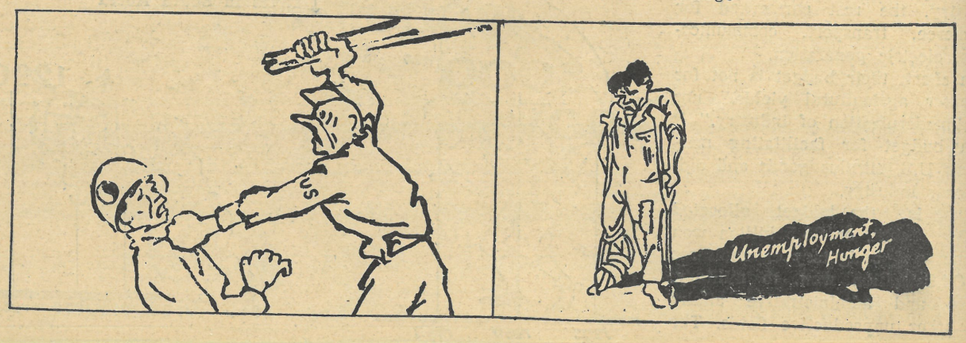
Here is a song now in vogue among "ROK army" soldiers:

"My body cannot go where it wants to.
Only my heart would follow you
Across the wire entanglements
Along the demarcation line,
Across the Rimjin River..."

This song well reflects their aspiration to extricate themselves from the shameful life of the "ROK" armymen hired by U.S. imperialism and their ungovernable longing for North Korea.

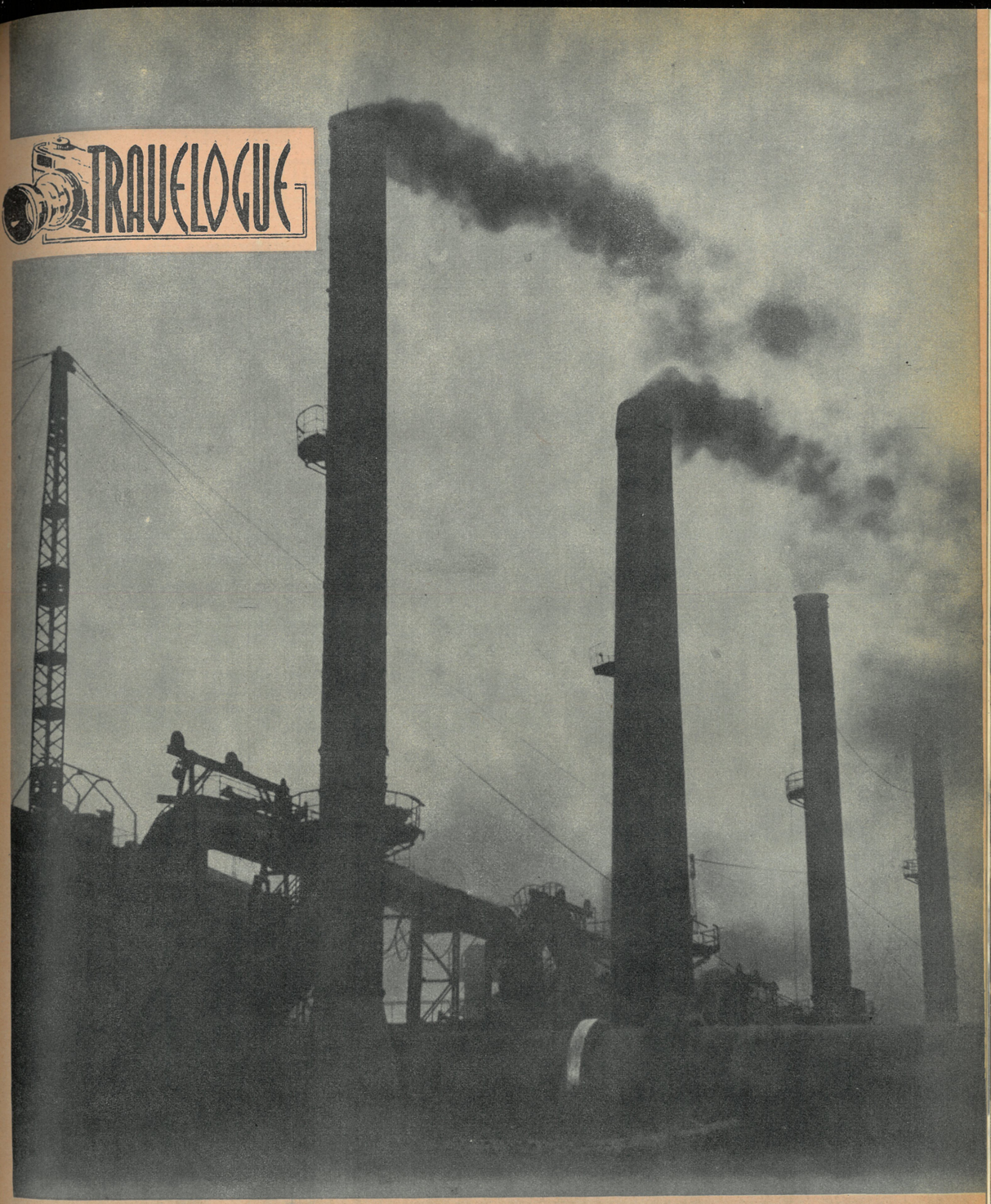
**LOT OF A SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET ARMY SOLDIER**

**1. In the army** **2. After discharge**






## TRAVELOGUE



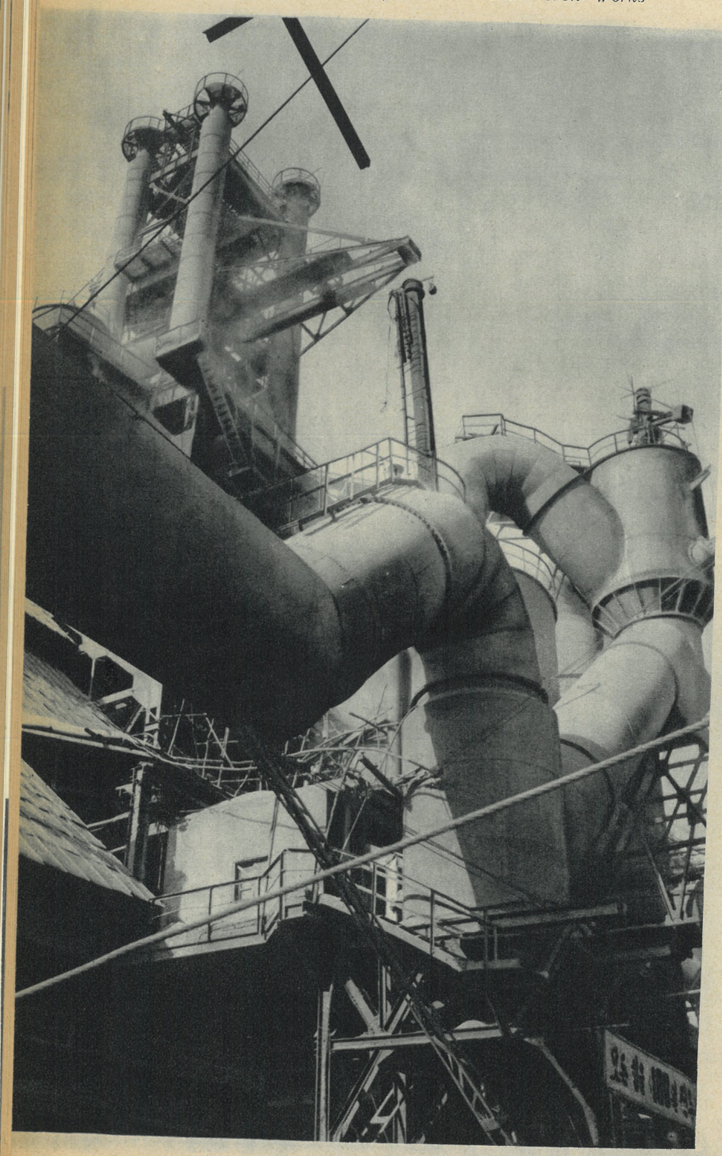
# A Steel-making City—CHUNGJIN

KIM CHANG MIN

# A Steel-making City — CHUNGJIN

AFTER a tour of the region of Mt. Baikdoo, the much revered revolutionary battlefield, we headed for Chungjin via Moosan, a giant mine in the northern area.

*View of the Kim Chaik Iron Works*

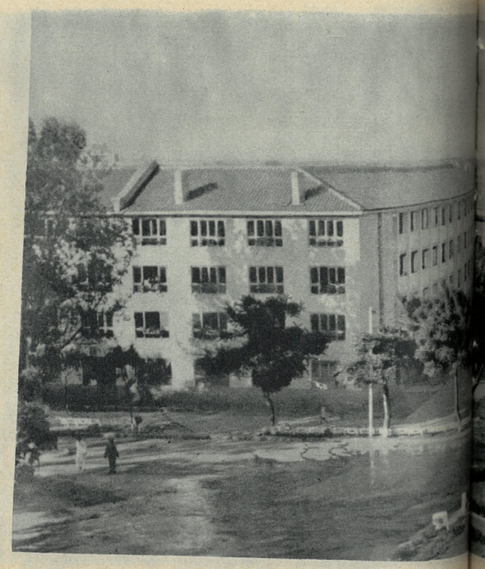


We ran down for hours along the limpid Dooman River which flowed between Korea and China. Our car rolled down some 80 kilometres to reach the big ore mountain surrounded by thousands of peaks. It was Moosan Ore Mine, famous for its magnetite. It is estimated to have deposits of 1.1 billion tons.

The mining is all done in the open air. People say that miners appeared there for the first time some 130 years ago. But one still can see traces of our ancestors melting the ore in remote days. According to records, in those days the mountain—the iron mine—soared 965 metres above sea level, but now the height is 920 metres, i.e., ore deposits of 45 metres' bed had been mined, and a great quantity of ore was shipped to Japan by the Japanese imperialists who had held Korea for decades.

It was only after the Korean people became masters of their country that the Moosan Mine began to work for prosperity of the country. It became Korea's mining centre.

We looked around some mining faces. Suddenly there was a thunderous sound of explosion. We were told what had happened. It was a 100,000-ton explosion, that is, 100,000 tons of ore and dirt in one explosion! But it is quite a routine here. They said the record is 1,350,000 tons in one explosion!



Conveyors were busy all the time sending the mined ore to the ore-dressing centre. Mining, loading and conveying were all mechanized. At the dressing centre the ore was reduced to 0.2 mm grain. And it made us feel once again the great power of man's labour. The mine sends ores to the metallurgical centres in all parts of the country.

At Moosan we took a train for Chungjin.

It was late in the afternoon when we arrived in Chungjin. Huge stacks of the Kim Chaik Iron Works, steel works, and the chemical fibre factory were soaring over the city. There also stood many small factories. Then the rows of tall apartment buildings of the working people lined the streets. Such was today's Chungjin, an industrial centre of the country.

It is a steel city on the beautiful East Sea.

It is an old city, but it is a young city in a sense, too. It has been only some ten years since it began to develop as a modern city.

Some old historical relics were found in this region and the archaeologists proved they were of villages of the neolithic era. So the history of the city goes back to remote days. For thousands of years, tens of thousands of years, people had worked and built—the fruits of human labour.

However, during the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in June 1950 the city was reduced to ashes.

At the iron works we heard from the smelters how the works had fared in the war. The U.S. war-maniacs boasting of their "technical superiority" and "might" indiscriminately bombed and bombarded the city.

U.S. bombers dropped more than 8,000 bombs on the works. Then U.S. warships, totaling some 1,000, kept bombarding the works from the sea. But the enemy could not frighten the steel makers of the city, let alone bringing them to their knees.

The workers defended the works and joined the People's Army and sent the enemy who dared come to Chungjin to the bottom of the sea.

Now the city has been rebuilt. How majestic the furnaces looked! We made a tour of the works. Truly, a new history started for Chungjin with the struggle of the people who crushed the barbarians of this century, American imperialists, in the city.

It was in 1952, at the height of the war, a reconstruction plan was drawn up for Chungjin. Our firm confidence in the victory in the war was unshakable.

When the people rose up to rebuild their devastated city at the end of the war in July 1953, over 90 per cent of the buildings and facilities of the city—factories, dwelling houses, schools—were levelled to the ground.

However, during the past eleven years after the war the city made a remarkable stride.

The Kim Chaik Iron Works was reconstructed

*Chungjin rebuilt after the war*

in a short space of time after the cease-fire. The workers, breaking old norms of the blast furnace, boosted iron production. People wanted to build the city into a good place to live in as the Party and the Leader wished, and they displayed patriotism and boldness as they had done in the war.

Everywhere miracles were wrought, and the legend of "Chullima" (winged horse) was translated into reality.

The workers and technicians there proved by deeds that when the people took their destiny into their own hands they could progress in one day as much as people took 20 years in old society.

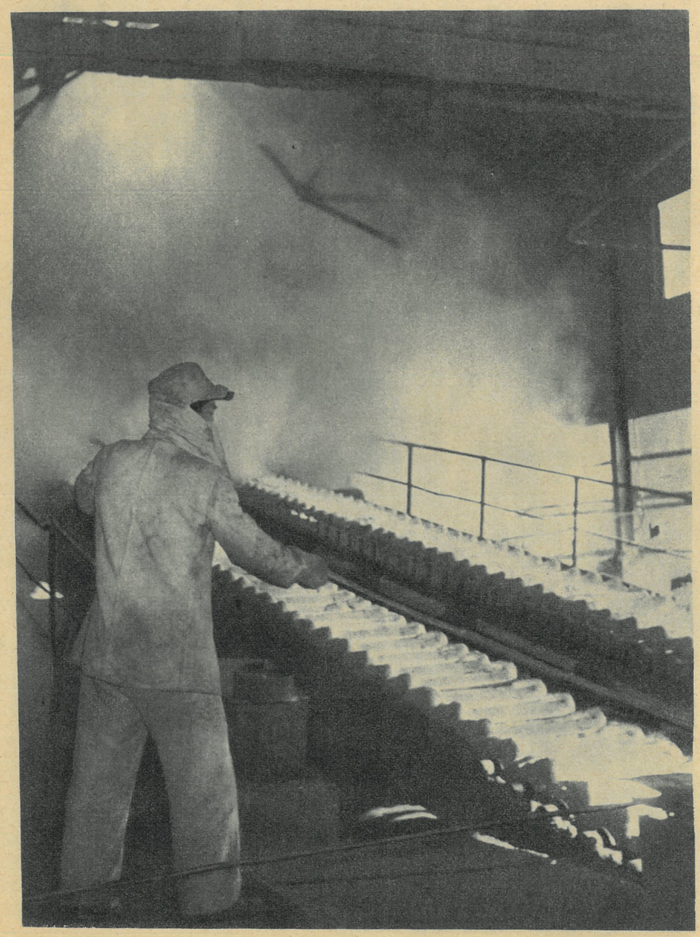
The new Chungjin Steel Works is one of the country's major steel producers. The steel works turns out granulated iron from anthracite, which is abundant in our country.

Also in Chungjin there is the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory, one of the chemical centres of our country. The fibre turned out at this factory gives 180 million metres of fabrics a year. This factory boasts its home-made machines and installations.

Chungjin is also an eloquent proof of combining the priority development of heavy industry with the betterment of the people's living.

Now, no trace of war scars is to be seen in the port city of Chungjin. Fine public establishments, dwelling houses, and parks are seated neatly everywhere.

*Steel makers rose up in the struggle for greater production*



While we were in Chungjin, we were lucky enough to have chance to watch the repatriation ships carrying our compatriots from Japan dock.

So far the repatriation ships have made over 110 trips since the first ships came to Chungjin in December 1959.

Huge crowds of citizens were out on the pier to welcome the home-coming compatriots, bouquets in their hands.

When the ships sailed into the dock the air shook with thunderous hurruhs.

A foreign newspaperman called the repatriation of 600,000 Koreans in Japan to North Korea a great movement from the capitalist world to the socialist world. Now Koreans who suffered so much in an alien land are returning to their motherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where the human lives are considered the most priceless of all.

The dock was seething with cheers for a long time. There were warm embraces and tears of joy. Even the vast sea, it seemed, danced with the people. The blast furnaces and converters were breathing powerfully and the smokes from the chimnies of all factories were soaring high into the sky, as if telling about the dynamic struggle for greater production and wishing them greater successes.



# CONGOLESE (B) ARTISTS IN KOREA

**Last November the Diaboua Song and Dance Ensemble of the Congo (B) was in our country.**

**Our people warmly welcomed the Congolese artists from the far-off continent, the fighting Africa.**

**The singers and dancers gave many performances in the capital, Pyongyang, and other parts of the country. Their programme was highly appreciated by the audiences.**

**Their songs and dances reflected the sentiments of the heroic Congolese (B) people who are fighting gallantly upholding the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist banner.**

**What moved the audiences most was the song and dance drama "Nukoueru", which vividly related the Congolese people's history of tears and blood, when the country was under the heel of the colonialists. Also impressive was the folk song on patriots.**

**The dance "Nujoumi" portrayed the indomitable will of the Congolese people who find joy in work.**

**Their art performances made a great contribution to further strengthening the friendship between Korea and the Congo (B).**

**During their stay in Korea, the art troupe leader Ndalla Graille and deputy leader Diaboua Mariei-sidore were received by President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.**

*Dance "The Strong"*

*Another dance number*

# ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN KOREA AND MAURITANIA

**On November 12, 1964, an agreement was signed on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.**

**Suh Eul Hyun, the first Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, presented credentials to the Mauritanian President.**

**The establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Mauritania fully accords with the interests of the two countries and is an epoch-making event in the development of relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. It will also make a valuable contribution to strengthening solidarity among the Asian and African peoples in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle.**

**The Korean people most cordially welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.**

**The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements the Mauritanian people are making in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of their national independence and the development of the economy and culture of their country. And the people of Korea express full support to and solidarity with them in their just struggle.**

**Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the D.P.R.K. and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will further strengthen and develop, the Korean people wish the people of Mauritania fresh victories and successes in their struggle.**

# Warmly Congratulating the Algerian Revolution Anniversary

THE Korean people observed colourfully the tenth anniversary of the Algerian revolution, the glorious national holiday of the heroic Algerian people.

To mark the red-letter day of the Algerian people various events were held in Pyongyang around November 1—grand celebration meeting, photograph exhibition, film show, etc.

On November 1 the working youth and students of Pyongyang held a mass rally in welcome of the youth delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

On October 31 there was a mass meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Algerian revolution at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premiers Kim Gwang Hyub and Ri Joo Yun and leading personnel of the Party and Government, social organizations and a large number of the working people of the capital.

Invited to the platform were members of the Algerian cultural delegation led by Chenoun Amrane and the youth delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front led by Araou Achour.

Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, addressed the meeting.

He spoke in the following vein:

Marking the tenth anniversary of the Algerian revolution the Korean people extend warm greetings to the Algerian people who are marching vigorously along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and President Ben Bella.

The gun report of revolution in Algeria on November 1, 1954, was a signal of the people's uprising against the colonial rule of French imperialism, and it was a great event to herald the dawn of a new era to Algeria.

Through the eight-year long arduous struggle the heroic Algerian people smashed 800,000 of the aggressive French troops equipped with modern war means—aircraft, tanks, vessels, etc. And they put an end to the 132-year long shameful colonial rule of French imperialism.

The Algerian people who won independence through their valiant struggle are winning one victory after another in the road of creating a new life safeguarding revolutionary gains and beating back the manoeuvrings of the imperialists, colonialists and their ally, the reactionaries of the country, who are attempting to chain the Algerian people to slavery again.

Today the Algerian people have for the first time in their history a constitution that prohibits exploitation of man by man. And they are working to eradicate leftovers of colonial rule; they are laying a foundation of an independent national economy and are creating a new culture.

The Korean people have always supported the just struggle of the Algerian people and are rejoicing, as over their own, over the successes scored by the Algerian people.

In conclusion the speaker emphasized that the deep friendship and close co-operation between the peoples of the two countries will keep strengthening and developing.

Chenoun Amrane spoke next.

Friendly relations have long existed between the Algerian and Korean peoples and the ties are in full accord with aspirations of the revolutionary peoples of the two countries.

Stressing the necessity of further strengthening and promoting the economic and cultural intercourse between the peoples of the two countries, he expressed the wholehearted support of the Algerian people to the just struggle of the Korean people who are struggling to drive out the U.S. imperialists and peacefully unify the country.

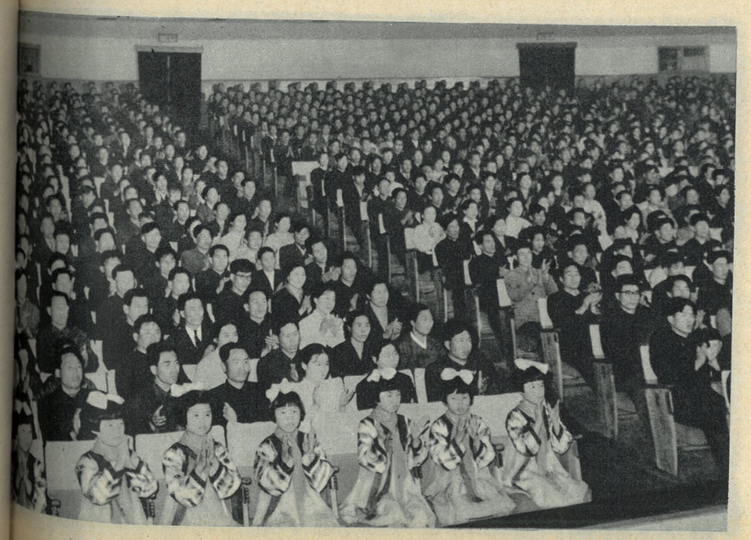
Friendly feelings of the peoples of the two countries prevailed throughout the meeting.

The fact that the Algerian peopie wholeheartedly rejoice over the successes the Koreans are scoring in the country's socialist construction and their full support to the struggle of the Korean people, who are working to unify the country by their own efforts without outside interference, have been a great inspiration to the Korean people.

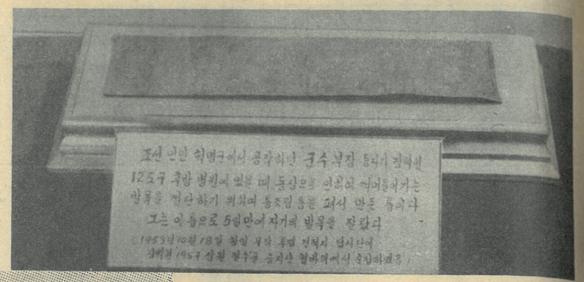
Marking the national holiday of the fraternal Algerian people the Korean people renewed their determination to stand firmly as ever on the side of the Algerian people and actively support and encourage them in the struggle for creating a new life and against imperialism and colonialism.

*Rostrum of the Pyongyang city mass rally to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Algerian revolution*

*Pyongyang citizens at the celebration meeting*



Revolutionary RELICS



# The Tin Saw

If you visit the Museum of Korean Revolution, you will find a tin saw on display in Room No. 11. The saw was made by Comrade Bak Soon Il, head of Munitions Department, 2nd Division, Korean People's Revolutionary Army, in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung. He made it out of a tin can in 1937, when he was in a makeshift "hospital" which was built between rocks in the thick forest. The hospital could barely admit five or six patients. He made the saw to amputate his ankle which was in imminent danger of gangrene from frostbite.

"If my feet were not like this, I would have returned to my unit long ago and found myself fighting. Yet I'm not despondent over my future. How I fight with this sickness will determine how soon I can join my unit again." Thus resolved to stand on his feet again, he at last decided to amputate his affected feet with his own hands. Besides this, he was wounded at several points.

He set about sawing off his ankle, beads of sweat standing on his forehead. He could not remember how long he was at it, but gradually he felt his energy sag, his body prostrate.

He closed his eyes, set his teeth, yet he never let go the saw. A tune of a march began to flow out of his mouth faintly.

"Comrades, take up arms in
your hand,
Smash the imperialist aggressors!
Onward! Let's march bravely
to smash the enemy,
Even though we die a hundred deaths..."

The singing gradually grew in volume. The saw, which stopped now and then, began to move again in tune with the singing. This process of painful operation continued for five days until Comrade Bak Soon Il succeeded in cutting off his affected ankle.

Some time later the "hospital" was moved to a log-house. Suddenly it was attacked by the enemy one evening. At this critical moment, Comrade Bak Soon Il, though disabled, ran towards the cliff. He wanted to save the other patients by drawing the enemy's attention upon himself. Now reaching the top of the cliff, a point of no return, Comrade Bak Soon Il took hold of an enemy, who rushed on him with the intention of capturing him alive, and threw him over the cliff. But Comrade Bak Soon Il also died a heroic death in this battle, shouting, "Long live the Korean revolution!"

The tin saw preserved in the Museum of Korean Revolution bespeaks such noble revolutionary tone and indomitable fighting spirit of Comrade Bak Soon Il, an anti-Japanese fighter.

# DO YOU KNOW?

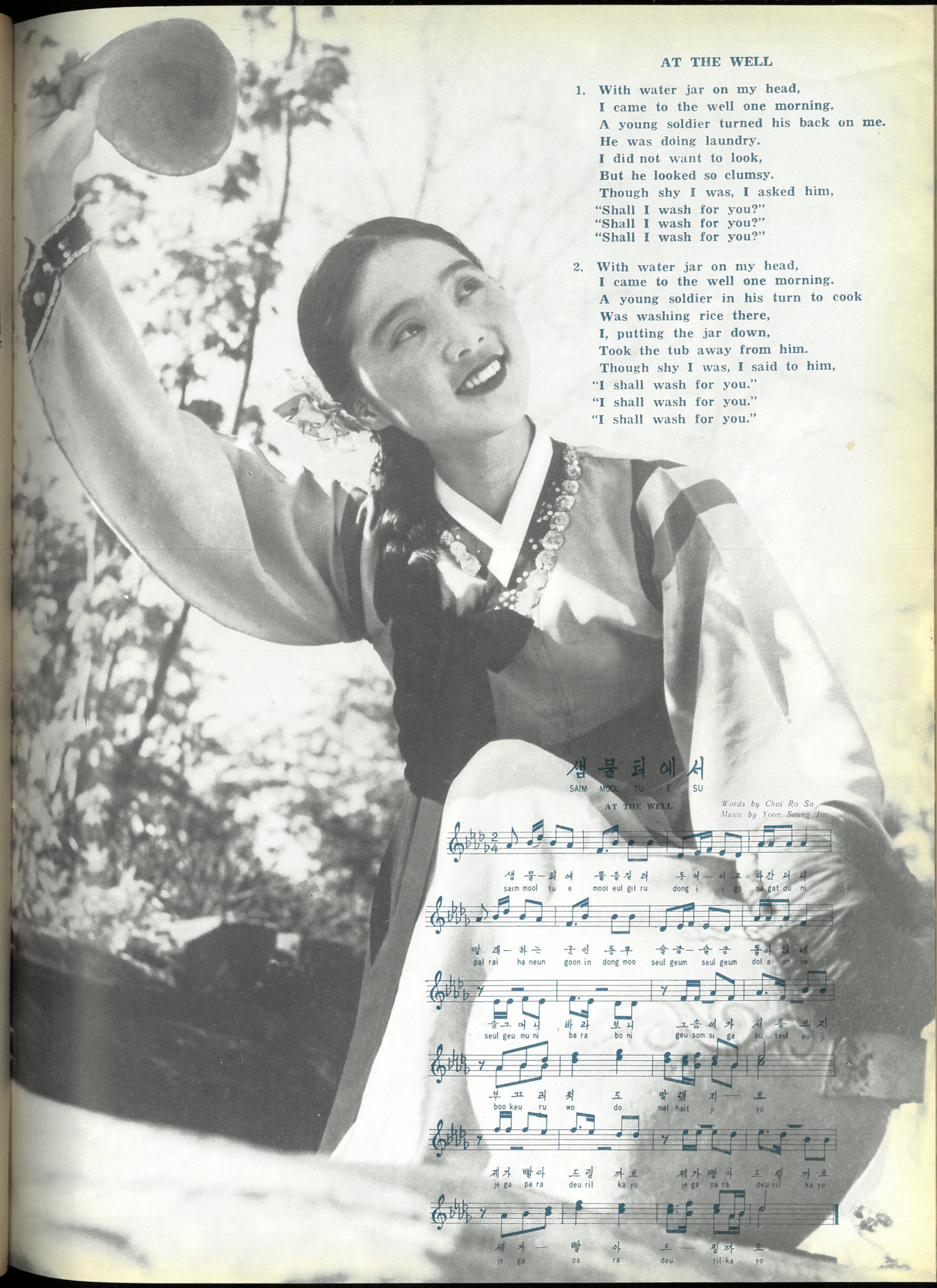
## MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS OF KOREA

Korea is a mountainous country. There are numerous high mountains, some sixty are over 2,000 metres above sea-level. The following are known: Mt. Baikdoo (2,744 m), Mt. Kwanmo (2,541 m), Mt. Cha-il (2,506 m), Mt. Rangrim (2,184 m). Mt. Hanra (1,950 m), Mt. Jiri (1,915 m), Mt. Myohyang (1,909 m), Mt. Keumgang (1,638 m), Mt. Odai (1,563 m), Mt Taibaik (1,561 m), Mt Hwangcho-ryung (1,200 m).

Korea counts 168 rivers, big and small. Among big rivers are: Amrok (790 km), Rakdong (525 km), Dooman (520 km), Han (514 km), Daidong (430 km), Geum (401 km), Chungchun (199 km), Ryesung (174 km).

In the northern part of the country rivers are harnessed for power generation and irrigation.

**INSIDE BACK COVER: A girl singing by a well**

**Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.**

### AT THE WELL

1. With water jar on my head,
I came to the well one morning.
A young soldier turned his back on me.
He was doing laundry.
I did not want to look,
But he looked so clumsy.
Though shy I was, I asked him,
"Shall I wash for you?"
"Shall I wash for you?"
"Shall I wash for you?"

2. With water jar on my head,
I came to the well one morning.
A young soldier in his turn to cook
Was washing rice there,
I, putting the jar down,
Took the tub away from him.
Though shy I was, I said to him,
"I shall wash for you."
"I shall wash for you."
"I shall wash for you."

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